

10

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

CITY OF EDINBURGH

FOR THE YEAR

1906

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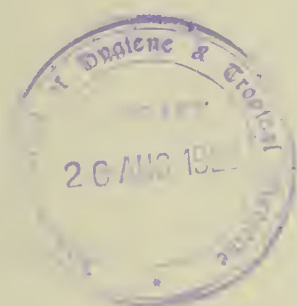
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# SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, Etc., for 1906.

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Area of City	-	11,416 Acres, divided into Seven Registration Districts and Sixteen Municipal Wards.
Population	- - - - -	341,240.
Density	- - - - -	29·89 Persons per Acre.
Inhabited Houses	- - -	70,446.
Unoccupied Habitable Houses	-	4,179.
Marriages	- - - - -	3,032.
Births	- - - - -	7,649, Birth-rate 22·41.
Deaths	- - - - -	4,868, Death-rate 14·26.
Infantile Mortality	- - -	862 Deaths under one year, or 112 per 1000 Births.
Zymotic Death-rate (7 Principal Zymotics)	- - - - -	·75 per 1000.
Estimated Increase of Population		4,663, but the natural increase, <i>i.e.</i> , excess of Births over Deaths was 2,781.



# REPORT.

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## POPULATION.

The estimated population of the city for the year 1906 was 341,240 or an increase since the middle of the year 1905 of 4663 persons.

TABLE I.

*Estimated Population at the middle of year 1906.*

Middle of Year.	Old Town.	New Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
1906	113,508	147,490	66,635	13,607	341,240

In Table I. the populations of the different districts of the city are shown, while in Table XII. will be found the estimated number of inhabitants in each of the sixteen Municipal Wards.

**Occupied Houses.**—The number of occupied houses at Whitsunday 1906 has been kindly supplied to me by the City Assessor, and these are classified in Table II. On contrasting this table with the corresponding one of last year it will be seen that the increase in the number of occupied houses is 390, as compared with an increase of 384 in 1905 and 586 in 1904.

The number of occupied houses under £5 was reduced by 74, but at all rentals above this an increase has to be recorded

The number of habitable **Unoccupied** dwelling-houses "to let" at Whitsunday 1906 was 4179, compared with 3820 and 3199 in the years 1905 and 1904 respectively. Of these vacant dwellings last year, 360 were rented under £6, 924 at from £6 to £10, 1677 from £10 to £20, and 1281 at £20 or upwards. By far the largest number of such vacant houses were situated in the Merchiston, St Leonard's, and Gorgie Wards, viz., 463, 369, and 348 respectively, the fewest being in Portobello Ward, viz., 114, and in Haymarket 143.

TABLE II.

*Table showing the Number of Occupied Houses within the Burgh of Edinburgh, as at Whitsunday 1906, arranged in Wards, and classified in the following order of Rental.*

No.	Ward.	Acre- age.	Under £5.	£5 and under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and under £30.	£30 and under £40.	£40 and under £50.	£50 and up- wards.	Total in each Ward.
1	Calton . .	228	113	1,214	1,822	1,239	617	167	27	173	5,372
2	Canongate .	965	572	2,035	1,389	923	247	99	18	17	5,300
3	Newington .	891	74	365	460	771	699	272	188	1,385	4,214
4	Morningside .	1,358	5	70	175	647	1,583	1,152	501	976	5,109
5	Merchiston .	677	2	171	549	1,289	1,680	522	190	665	5,068
6	Gorgie . .	676	17	1,029	1,864	861	120	70	31	17	4,009
7	Haymarket .	959	28	406	344	489	259	182	101	1,201	3,010
8	St Bernard's .	1,524	171	618	560	733	482	118	163	631	3,476
9	Broughton .	472	72	466	996	714	738	317	103	190	3,596
10	St Stephen's .	190	157	930	842	770	583	345	145	460	4,232
11	St Andrew's .	206	313	981	379	221	117	104	80	654	2,849
12	St Giles . .	266	697	2,628	817	726	236	94	38	114	5,350
13	Dalry . . .	187	30	1,384	2,585	874	87	20	3	9	4,992
14	George Square .	248	307	1,446	1,008	1,026	583	345	128	183	5,026
15	St Leonard's .	104	600	2,771	1,208	601	269	153	42	11	5,655
16	Portobello .	2,465	59	582	802	519	334	370	339	183	3,188
	Totals	11,416	3,217	17,096	15,800	12,403	8,634	4,330	2,097	6,869	70,446

The distribution of the population according to **sex** in Edinburgh proper and in Portobello in 1906 is shown in the following table.

TABLE III.

*Estimated Sex Distribution of the Population during the year 1906.*

District.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
Edinburgh . .	149,123	178,510	327,633
Portobello . .	6,279	7,328	13,607
Total . .	155,402	185,838	341,240

The estimated **age** distribution of the population under five years, and over this period of life, in the chief divisions of the city is shown below, while in Table XV. the numbers of persons estimated to be living at various age-periods is given.

TABLE IV.

*Estimated Age Distribution of Population in 1906.*

District.	Under 5 Years	5 Years and upwards.	TOTAL.
New Town . . .	14,969	132,521	147,490
Old Town . . .	12,971	100,537	113,508
Southern Districts .	4,508	62,127	66,635
Portobello . . .	1,454	12,153	13,607
Total . .	33,902	307,338	341,240

The following Table V. gives a general survey of the increase which has taken place in the population since 1861, and at the same time shows the number of births and deaths each year with the corresponding rates per 1000 of the population.

TABLE V.

Years.	Population.	Deaths.	Rate per 1000.	Births.	Rate per 1000.
†1861	170,444	3946	23·15	5694	33·40
†1871	196,979	5484	27·86	6874	34·89
†1881	228,346	4308	18·86	7360	32·23
1882	232,602	4292	18·45	7351	31·60
*1883	239,910	4275	17·81	6844	28·52
1884	242,802	4556	18·76	7481	30·81
*1885	245,447	4241	17·27	7372	29·99
1886	248,121	4555	18·31	7451	30·02
1887	250,824	4824	19·23	7641	30·46
1888	253,264	4374	17·27	7500	29·61
1889	256,318	4415	17·22	7414	28·92
*1890	259,110	4999	19·29	7177	27·69
†1891	261,225	5257	20·12	7382	28·25
1892	265,573	4746	17·87	7169	26·99
1893	269,105	4830	17·94	7434	27·62
1894	272,683	4350	15·95	7207	26·42
1895	276,309	5246	18·98	7402	26·61
1896	279,983	4275	15·26	7610	27·18
*1897	297,198	5782	19·45	7990	26·88
1898	301,305	5320	17·65	8097	26·87
1899	305,468	5396	17·66	8218	26·90
*1900	309,688	5396	17·42	8129	26·24
†1901	316,837	5633	17·76	7920	24·99
*1902	322,966	5113	15·83	7909	24·48
1903	327,441	4963	15·15	8112	24·77
1904	331,977	4995	15·04	7777	23·42
1905	336,577	4799	14·25	7741	22·99
1906	341,240	4868	14·26	7649	22·41

\* City boundaries extended. † Census population

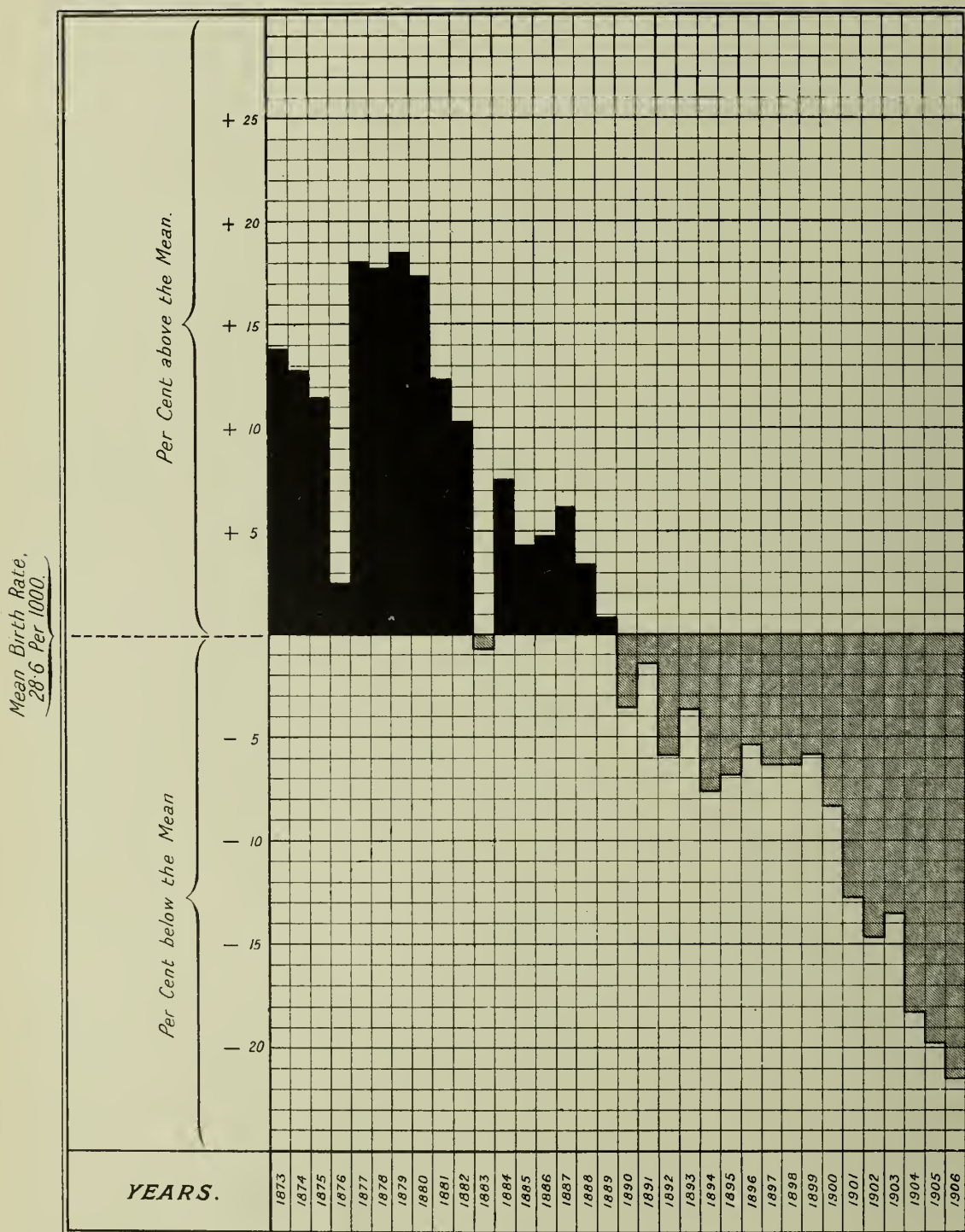




# Chart A.

## BIRTHS.

### Period 1873-1906.



## BIRTHS.

The number of births registered in 1906 was 7649, equal to a birth-rate of 22·41 per thousand of the population.

It is seen, from Table V., that the birth-rate still continues to fall, while Table VI. shows how unfavourably Edinburgh compares with the other large towns of Scotland and England as regards its birth-rate.

The Chart "A" which I have prepared embraces a period of thirty-four years, and shows in a graphic manner the momentous character of the decline which has taken place in the birth-rate of the City. In 1890 the birth-rate began to fall below the average, viz., 28·6 per 1000, and ever since then the decline has been rapidly progressing.

TABLE VI.

*Showing the Birth-Rates in the large Towns of Scotland and England during 1906.*

Glasgow . . . . .	29·4	London . . . . .	26·6
<b>EDINBURGH</b> . . . . .	<b>22·4</b>	Liverpool . . . . .	32·6
Dundee . . . . .	27·4	Manchester . . . . .	29·0
Aberdeen . . . . .	27·6	Birmingham . . . . .	29·2
Paisley . . . . .	26·2	Leeds . . . . .	26·1
Leith . . . . .	28·2	Sheffield . . . . .	29·9
Greenock . . . . .	32·2	Bristol . . . . .	25·8
Perth . . . . .	22·3	Bradford . . . . .	20·6

The greatest number of births took place in the second quarter of the year, viz., 2051, followed by 1909 in the third quarter, with 1885 and 1804 in the first and fourth quarters respectively.

Of the total births 3914 were males and 3735 females, or a proportion of 1048 male to 1000 female births.

The **Illegitimate** births were 607 in number, as compared with 584 in 1905 and 623 in 1904. The percentage of illegitimate to the total number of births was 8·0.



TABLE VII.

Quarter.	Births.	Males.	Females.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Percentage of Illegitimate to Total Births.
1st .	1885	954	931	1750	135	7·16
2nd .	2051	1053	998	1893	158	7·70
3rd .	1909	969	940	1753	156	8·17
4th .	1804	938	866	1646	158	8·75
Total	7649	3914	3735	7042	607	7·93

## MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in each of the four quarters of the year was :—

1st quarter	-	-	-	604
2nd do.	-	-	-	782
3rd do.	-	-	-	905
4th do.	-	-	-	741

or a total of 3032, as compared with 2918 in 1905, and 2894 in 1904.

The marriage-rate last year was thus 17·7, as contrasted with a rate of 17·3 in 1905 and 17·4 in 1904.

In other words, during the year 1906, 1 in every 40 persons above 15 years of age was married.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths which occurred in the city during the year 1906 was 5463, which gives a death-rate of 16·0 per 1000 of the population.

Of the above total 595 were “country deaths,” *i.e.*, related to persons who were merely temporary residents in Edinburgh, or who had come to the city for treatment in one of its many medical institutions. If these latter deaths be deducted from the total, then we find that the actual mortality amongst “citizens” was 4868, which gives a death-rate for the year 1906 of 14·26 per 1000, or practically the same as in 1905. The following death-rates of the last five quinquennia—18·12, 18·62, 17·20, 17·99, and 14·91—show that this low rate is in keeping with the continuous reduction which has taken place during the last twenty years.

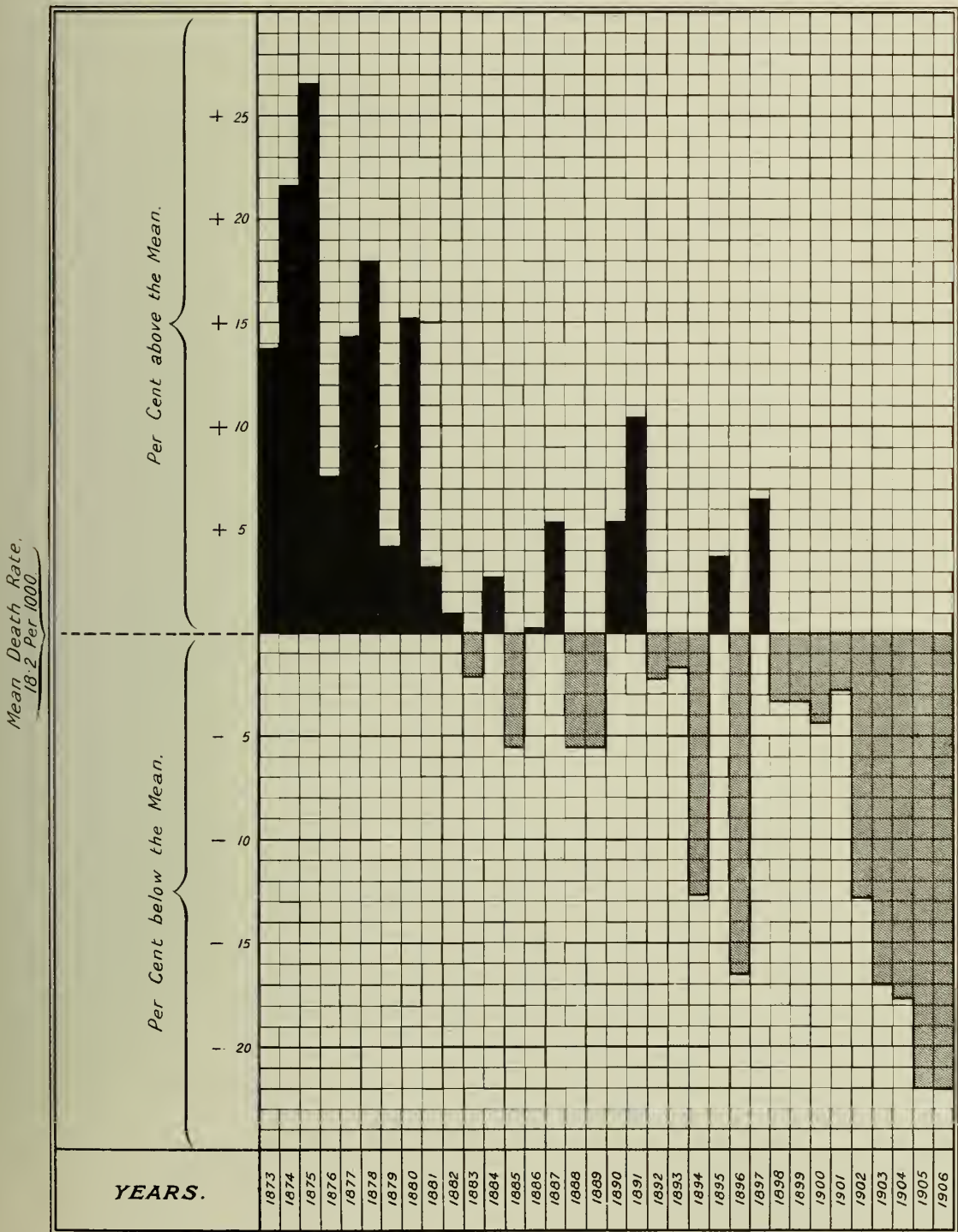
This is even more clearly indicated by the Chart—in which the death-rates for the last thirty-four years are shown as a percentage above or below the mean annual death-rate for the period—namely, 18·2 per 1000 of the population.

It will be noticed that on very few occasions since 1883 has the death-rate exceeded the mean, while especially during the last nine years there has been a progressive and marked decline.

# Chart B.

## DEATHS - (ALL CAUSES).

### Period 1873-1906.



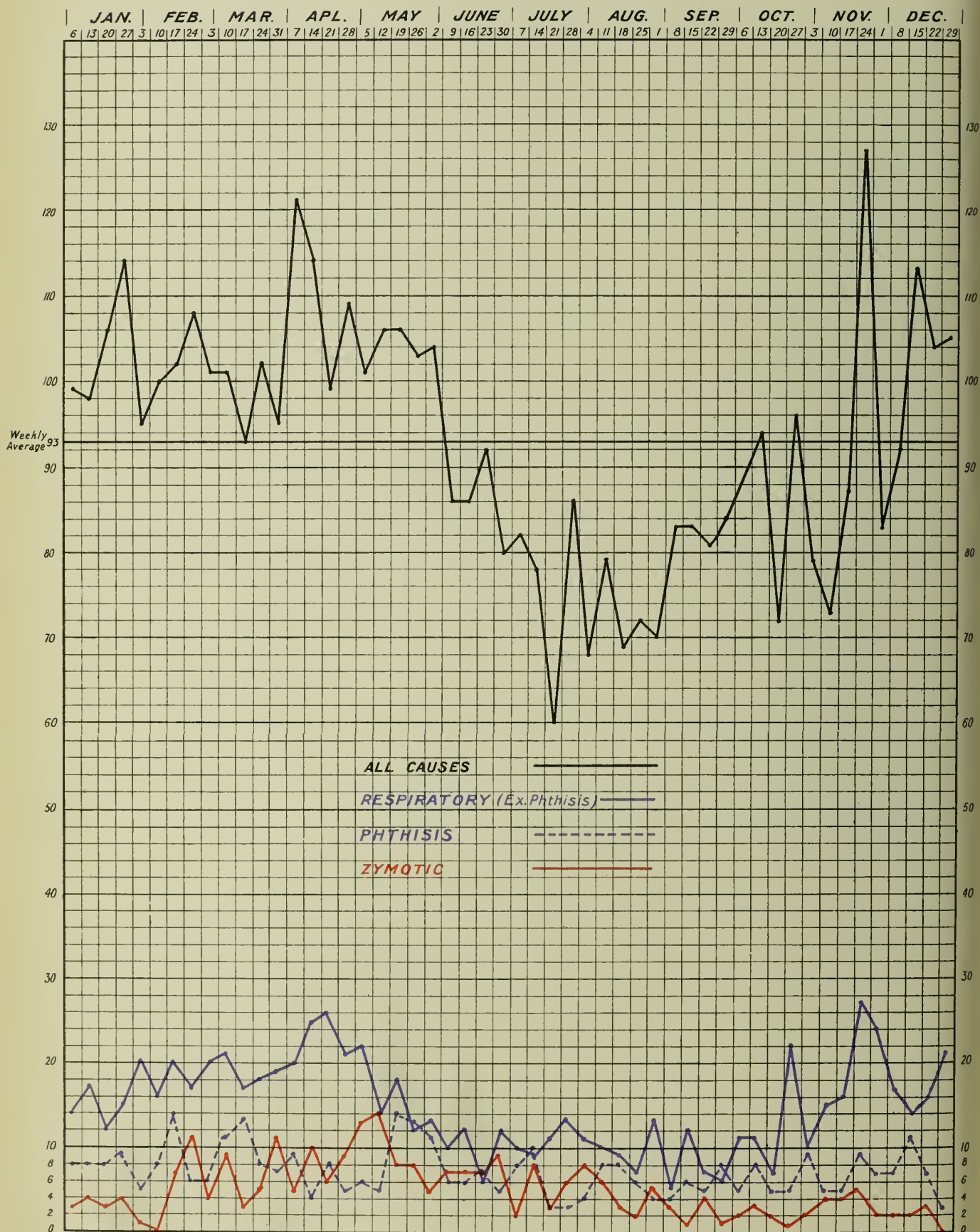






# Chart C.

SHOWING THE WEEKLY NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, AND  
FROM RESPIRATORY DISEASES, PHTHISIS, AND ZYMOTIC DISEASES,  
(EXCLUDING DIARRHŒA) DURING THE YEAR 1906.



The number of deaths which occurred in various public medical institutions is shown in Table VIII., from which it will be seen that 490 of these related to persons who were not, strictly speaking, residents of Edinburgh, but had come to the City for medical treatment, while 105 other deaths belong to the same category, although they did not occur in any public institution. It should be noted that only 9 out of the total deaths in the Maternity Hospital related to adults, the remaining 16 having been infants under the age of 3 weeks.

TABLE VIII.

Institutions.	Wards.	Citizens.	From the Country.	Total.
House of Refuge . . .	II.	30	...	30
Longmore Hospital . . .	III.	39	25	64
Sick Children's Hospital . . .	III.	192	71	263
Royal Asylum . . .	V.	98	43	141
Craigleith Poorhouse . . .	VIII.	131	5	136
Royal Infirmary . . .	XIV.	504	314	818
*Maternity Hospital . . .	XIV.	23	2	25
Chalmers Hospital . . .	XIV.	45	14	59
Deaconess Hospital . . .	XV.	19	10	29
City Hospital for Infectious Diseases . . .	...	214	6	220
Other Deaths throughout the City . . .		1295	490	1785
Total . . .		3573	105	3678
Total . . .		4868	595	5463

\* The Deaths include 16 Infants under the age of 3 weeks.

The Chart "C" shows in a graphic manner the weekly rise and fall in the number of deaths during the year. The highest mortality was recorded during the fourth week of November, viz., 127 deaths, equal to a death-rate of 19·3 per 1000. The lowest weekly death-rate was 9·1, and occurred in the third week of July.

During the first quarter of the year the deaths numbered 1315, and the death-rate per 1000 of the population was 15·41. The lowest mortality occurred in the third quarter, when the number of deaths was 995, equal to a death-rate of 11·66.

Quarter.	Deaths.	Death-rates per 1000.
1st . . .	1315	15·41
2nd . . .	1307	15·32
3rd . . .	995	11·66
4th . . .	1251	14·66

The following table shows the death-rates for 1906 in the eight largest towns of Scotland and of England.

TABLE IX.

*Showing the Death-Rates in the large Towns of Scotland and England during 1906.*

Glasgow . . .	17·5	London . . .	15·7
<b>EDINBURGH</b> . . .	<b>14·2</b>	Liverpool . . .	20·3
Dundee . . .	19·6	Manchester . . .	19·0
Aberdeen . . .	15·0	Birmingham . . .	16·7
Paisley . . .	15·5	Leeds . . .	15·8
Leith . . .	15·4	Sheffield . . .	16·7
Greenock . . .	17·9	Bristol . . .	14·3
Perth . . .	15·5	Bradford . . .	16·1

The distribution of the deaths, together with the death-rates in the chief divisions of the city, and the corresponding rates for the year 1905, is shown in Table X.

TABLE X.

Districts :—	New Town.	Old Town.	South. Districts.	Portobello.
Number of Deaths . . .	1884	1980	792	212
Rate per 1000 . . .	12·70	17·44	11·88	15·58
Rate in 1905 . . .	12·91	17·19	12·07	14·52

The distribution of the deaths according to the Wards, together with the corresponding death-rates, acreage, and population, is seen in Tables XI. and XII.

The Ward death-rates cannot be used for comparative purposes without certain important reservations, as I have indicated in previous reports. Ten of the Wards show a slight decrease in their death-rates over last year.



TABLE XI.

*Showing the Density of the Population, etc., in various Wards of the City.*

No.	WARD.	Populations at Census of 1901.	Acres.	Density of the Popula- tion per acre.	Death rate per 1000 in 1906.
I.	Calton . . . .	25,026	228	109·7	11·15
II.	Canongate . . . .	24,339	965	25·2	18·00
III.	Newington . . . .	18,993	891	21·3	12·39
IV.	Morningside . . . .	19,090	1,358	14·0	12·23
V.	Merchiston . . . .	21,024	677	31·0	12·74
VI.	Gorgie . . . . .	16,568	676	24·5	14·48
VII.	Haymarket . . . .	14,064	959	14·6	11·24
VIII.	St Bernard's . . . .	16,170	1,524	10·6	16·45
IX.	Broughton . . . .	13,955	472	29·5	13·53
X.	St Stephen's . . . .	19,315	190	100·1	12·66
XI.	St Andrew's . . . .	13,833	206	67·1	13·58
XII.	St Giles . . . . .	28,038	266	105·4	17·28
XIII.	Dalry . . . . .	22,894	187	122·4	13·40
XIV.	George Square . . . .	25,039	248	100·9	15·86
XV.	St Leonard's . . . .	26,452	104	254·3	15·22
XVI.	Portobello . . . . .	12,659	2,465	5·1	15·58
	Totals . . . . .	317,459	11,416	27·8	14·26

Of the total deaths, 1348 occurred under 5 years of age, or 27·9 per cent. Of these 862 were infants under 1 year. In the second year of life 274 died, in the third year 109, in the fourth year 59, and in the fifth 44. The death-rate of children under 5 years was 39·7 per 1000, while the rate for all those above this age was 11·4 per 1000, representing a mortality of 3520 persons.

As regards sex, 2376 were males and 2492 females, equal to a death-rate amongst the former of 15·2 per 1000 males of the population, and amongst the latter of 13·4 per 1000 females.

Under 5 years, the male deaths were 751, as compared with 597 deaths of female children, while above 5 years the deaths of females numbered 1895, and those of males 1625.

The **Infantile death-rate**, that is, the proportion of deaths of infants under 1 year of age to 1000 births during the year, was 112 in 1906, compared with 124 in 1905 and 125 and 117 in the years 1904 and 1903 respectively.

TABLE XII.

*Showing the Population, Number of Deaths, and Death-rates in the various Wards of the City in 1906.*

WARDS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	TOTAL.
	Calton.	Canongate.	Newington.	Morningside.	Merchiston.	Gorgie.	Haymarket.	St Bernard's.	Broughton.	St Stephen's.	St Andrew's.	St Giles.	Dalry.	George Square.	St Leonard's.	Portobello.	
Population	26,901	26,162	20,416	20,520	22,599	17,809	15,118	17,381	15,000	20,762	14,869	30,138	24,609	26,915	28,434	13,607	341,240
No. of Deaths	300	471	253	251	288	258	170	286	203	263	202	521	330	427	433	212	4868
Rate per 1000	11.15	18.00	12.39	12.23	12.74	14.48	11.24	16.45	13.53	12.66	13.58	17.28	13.40	15.86	15.22	15.58	14.26

TABLE XIII.

*Showing the Distribution of Deaths from Infectious Diseases (including Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever) in the Wards in 1906.*

WARDS.	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	TOTAL.
	Calton.	Canongate.	Newington.	Morningside.	Merchiston.	Gorgie.	Haymarket.	St Bernard's.	Broughton.	St Stephen's.	St Andrew's.	St Giles.	Dalry.	George Square.	St Leonard's.	Portobello.	
Typhus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid and Relapsing Typhoid or Continued Fever	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	...	12
Puerperal Fever	2	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	5	9	1	1	...	3	3	1	...	1	3	6	4	3	5	3	48
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	...	4	...	...	2	6	2	1	1	...	4	4	2	6	2	...	34
Erysipelas	1	3	2	1	2	3	...	1	2	2	...	...	5	1	1	1	25
Measles	4	14	3	3	3	6	4	12	3	8	8	15	14	11	20	...	128
Whooping Cough	1	3	3	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	1	4	5	4	5	3	36
Total	13	34	10	7	8	23	11	18	7	13	16	32	32	26	35	7	292

TABLE XIV.

*Showing the number of Deaths and the corresponding Death-Rates at various Age-Periods during the last five years.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths.					Death-rate per 1000 Persons living at each Age Group.				
	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906
Under 1 year . . .	944	952	976	966	862	135.37	134.72	136.04	138.49	125.05
and under 2 years	246	278	304	255	274	39.17	43.68	47.14	38.59	40.72
"    3    "	128	110	107	104	109	19.49	16.55	15.87	15.08	15.43
"    4    "	51	73	69	72	59	8.21	11.60	10.83	11.00	8.83
"    5    "	41	58	42	42	44	6.73	9.41	6.72	6.54	6.72
Total under 5 years .	1410	1471	1498	1439	1348	43.90	45.21	45.42	43.03	39.76
and under 10 years	122	133	140	106	113	4.10	4.41	4.57	3.41	3.59
"    15    "	66	88	67	67	67	2.20	2.90	2.17	2.14	2.12
"    20    "	100	116	120	97	99	3.01	3.44	3.51	2.79	2.81
"    25    "	140	151	139	129	125	3.90	4.18	3.79	3.47	3.32
"    35    "	334	306	323	305	311	5.95	5.37	5.53	5.15	5.18
"    45    "	448	408	346	345	369	11.01	9.89	8.23	8.09	8.54
"    55    "	485	477	486	481	481	16.04	15.56	15.62	15.25	15.04
"    65    "	699	623	607	611	650	34.35	30.18	29.28	29.08	30.51
"    75    "	716	631	652	668	682	67.55	58.86	61.90	62.56	62.99
Over 75 years . . .	593	559	617	551	623	129.28	120.70	146.66	129.16	144.07
Total all ages . . .	5113	4963	4995	4799	4868	15.83	15.15	15.04	14.25	14.26

Table XIV. enables a comparison to be made of the number of deaths and corresponding death-rates at various age-periods during the last five years. It is seen that the year 1906 presents no remarkable features except the marked reduction in the death-rate under one year of age.

TABLE XV.

Showing the number of Deaths and the Death-rate per 1000 of the Inhabitants of Edinburgh during 1906 from all causes and from certain specified causes.  
Also the Population, the number of Deaths and the Death-rate per 1000 of those living, at all ages and at certain age-periods.

	Annual Death- rate per 1000	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	Total under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 and under 25 Years	25 and under 35 Years	35 and under 45 Years	45 and under 55 Years	55 and under 65 Years	65 and under 75 Years	75 Years and up- wards	Total above 5 Years
Annual Death-rate per 1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age Distribution of Population	—	341240	6893	6728	7061	6679	6541	33902	31429	31597	35129	37633	59939	43196	31962	21303	10826	4324	307338
Deaths from all Causes	14.26	4868	862	274	109	59	44	1348	113	67	99	125	311	369	481	650	682	623	3520
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	.37	128	34	57	21	7	2	121	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever	.09	34	—	4	5	4	6	19	9	1	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	15
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	.14	48	4	14	4	6	8	36	11	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Whooping Cough	.10	36	17	12	5	1	—	35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	.03	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	3	2	1	1	—	—	11
Simple, &c., Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Fever	.02	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	9
Influenza	.11	38	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	1	4	1	5	12	11	37
Diarrhoea	.19	65	52	10	—	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	3
Cancer	.96	330	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	23	63	105	93	42	329
Scrofula and other forms of Tuberculosis	.31	109	4	13	10	4	3	34	12	12	9	6	17	4	5	3	4	3	75
Tabes Mesenterica	.04	14	2	5	2	—	1	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Phthisis	1.09	373	3	3	5	1	1	13	3	7	34	48	104	69	51	28	11	5	360
Tubercular Meningitis	.27	95	26	20	17	9	4	76	10	3	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	19
Diseases of the Nervous System	.83	286	60	29	6	4	3	102	12	5	—	5	16	29	35	24	26	28	184
Circulatory	2.52	863	5	—	2	2	—	9	8	7	12	11	32	43	124	199	243	175	854
Respiratory	2.28	779	129	67	19	13	5	233	15	11	9	7	54	60	76	127	107	80	546
Digestive	.95	326	91	15	8	1	4	119	6	9	8	6	14	28	39	35	41	21	207
{ Urinary and } { Generative }	.60	208	2	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	1	11	8	40	31	55	37	20	204
Childbirth	.06	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	7	9	—	—	—	—	23
Suicide	.10	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7	9	8	4	3	—	23
Other Violence	.35	121	26	4	3	4	5	42	6	5	4	4	7	11	13	11	6	12	79
Other Causes	2.74	936	405	20	2	2	2	431	9	5	12	6	31	34	33	51	99	225	505



## CAUSES OF DEATH.

The various causes of death during the year 1906, as well as information in regard to the death-rates from various diseases, also the ages and sex of those who died, is fully set forth in Tables XV. and XX., the former being a condensed statement of the facts contained in the latter table.

The localities or streets in which persons died, with the number of deaths, from certain specified causes, in each street, are given in Table XLVII.

## DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The number of deaths due to the "principal Zymotic diseases" last year amounted to 258. The following table shows the number of deaths from these diseases during the last thirteen years, the fluctuations being chiefly due to the periodic prevalence of Measles and Whooping Cough.

Year.	Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases.
1894	378
1895	502
1896	269
1897	690
1898	404
1899	391
1900	291
1901	599
1902	346
1903	373
1904	381
1905	328
1906	258

The **Zymotic death-rate** (excluding Diarrhoea) was 75 per 1000 of the population, which is considerably below the average rate for the preceding five years, viz., 125.

The Chart "C" shows the number of deaths from Zymotic diseases during each week of the year.

In the second week of February and the last week of December no Zymotic deaths were recorded, while the highest mortality from this cause was 14 in the week ending 12th May.

**Smallpox.**—No deaths occurred from this cause.

**Typhus.**—The city was also free from this disease during the year.

**Measles** accounted for 128 deaths, as compared with 103 in 1905 and 66 in 1904.

The Measles death-rate last year was .37 per 1000 of the population, which is slightly above the average of the previous five years.

Of the 128 deaths 62 were males and 66 females, while 121 were under 5 years of age and of these 91 were under 2 years.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The deaths from this disease amounted to 34 last year as compared with 15 in 1905 and 31 in 1904. 19 of the deaths occurred in children under 5 years of age, and 5 were adults between 20 and 35 years of age.

**Diphtheria and Membranous Croup** caused 48 deaths, as compared with 61 in 1905, 63 in 1904, and 59 in 1903.

**Whooping Cough** was not prevalent during 1906, and caused only 36 deaths as compared with 128 in 1905, 184 in 1904, and 148 in 1903. Of the total deaths, 35 occurred during the first 5 years of life, and of these 29 were children under two years. There were no deaths at ages over 10 years.

**Enteric Fever.**—The number of deaths last year from Enteric Fever was 11, equal to a death-rate of .03 per 1000 of the population.

Of the 144 cases of this disease which occurred last year, 132 were treated in hospital, and of these 6 died, or 4 per cent., whereas the mortality amongst the remaining cases was 41 per cent.

**Puerperal Fever.**—"Puerperal Fever" and "Puerperal Septicæmia" accounted for 9 deaths, the same number as in the previous year.

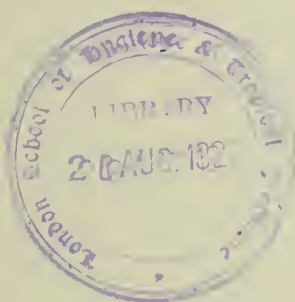
Of these 9 deaths 7 occurred in patients who were delivered at their own homes. Of the remaining 2, 1 occurred in the City Hospital and 1 in the Royal Asylum.

**Diarrhœal Diseases.**—18 deaths were attributed to Epidemic Diarrhœa or Zymotic Enteritis, while 47 deaths were certified as due to simple "Diarrhœa." Of these 52 occurred in the first year of life, and 3 were persons over 45 years of age.

**Tubercular Diseases** caused a total of 591 deaths, as compared with 640 in 1905, and 654 in 1904.

Included under this heading are the following:—Phthisis, 373 deaths; Tubercular Meningitis, 95; Tubercular Peritonitis, 24; Tabes Mesenterica, 14; Tubercle of other organs, 44; and General Tuberculosis, 41.

The deaths from Phthisis in 1905 were 438, and in 1904, 408.



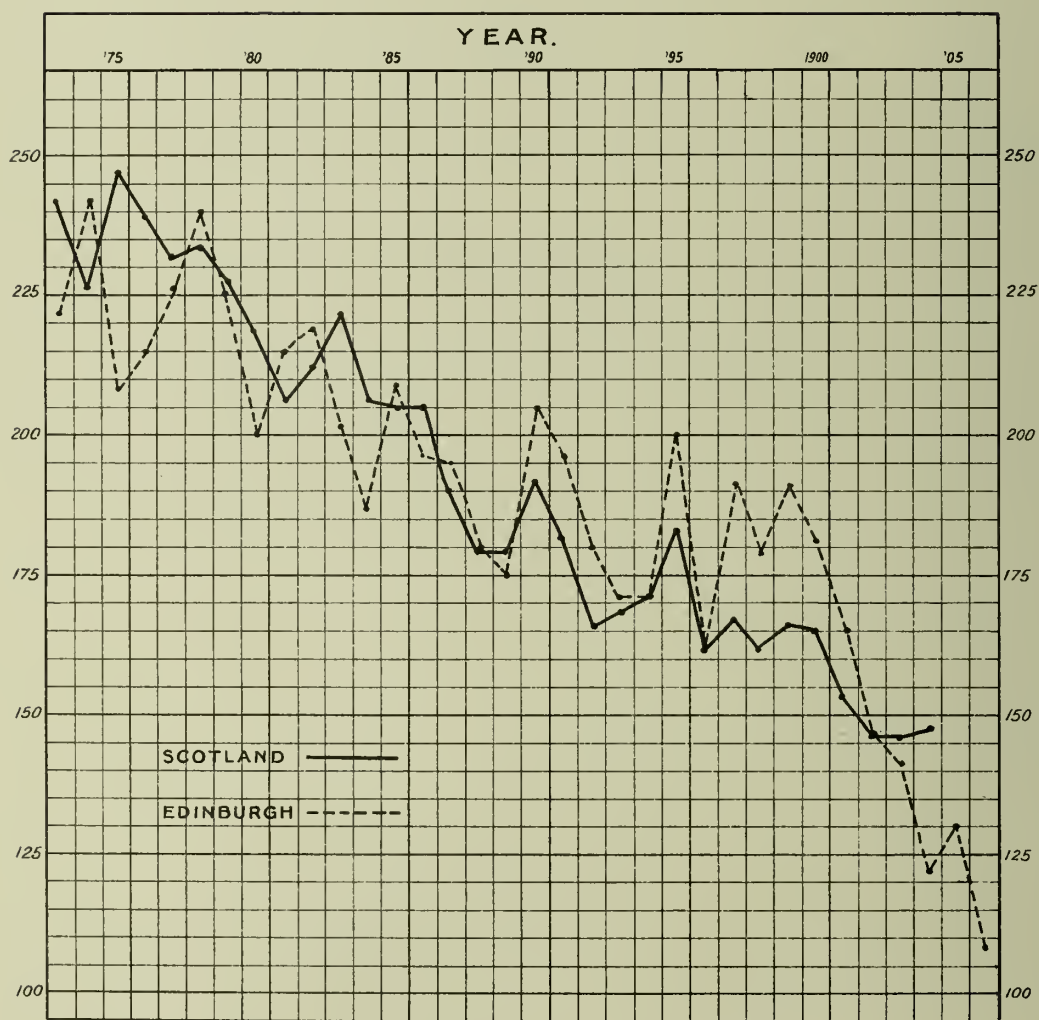


## Chart D.

PHTHISIS DEATH RATE. PER 100,000 OF THE POPULATION.

Scotland - Edinburgh.

1875 - 1906.



The Registrar General's figures for 1905 and 1906 are not available.

Of the deaths from Tubercular Meningitis, 76 occurred during the first five years of life, the majority, viz., 46, being in infants under 2 years. Of the total deaths from Tubercular affections no fewer than 133 were in children under 5 years.

In the following Table XVI., the deaths from Pulmonary Phthisis have been classified according to the ages at death, and also to show the social status of the patients in the various Wards in the city, so far as this is indicated by the rental of the houses in which the deaths occurred.

The deaths in houses under £10 amounted to 37 per cent. of the total, and those in houses from £10 to £15 to 24 per cent., from £15 to £20, 15 per cent., and 16 per cent. in houses of £20 and upwards. These figures do not necessarily indicate that Phthisis is more prevalent amongst the population living in houses under £10 rental than amongst those in the higher rented dwellings, since there is a very much larger population of the former class than of the latter.

As regards the ages at death, the percentage of deaths at the four age periods taken was:—Under 15 years, 6 per cent.; 15 to 25 years, 22 per cent.; 25 to 45 years, 46 per cent.; and above 45 years, 25 per cent.

**Alcoholism** is stated as the direct cause of death in 35 persons, 17 men and 18 women.

**Cancer.**—The total number of deaths due to this cause is 330, comprising 130 certified as "Carcinoma," 18 as "Sarcoma," and 182 as "Malignant Disease" or "Cancer." Of these deaths 198, or 60 per cent., occurred amongst females.

In 1905 Cancer caused 344 deaths, as compared with 331, 316, and 312 in the three previous years.

In the following Table XVII. (which includes the deaths from Cancer of those persons who died in public institutions, and who were not regular residents in Edinburgh) the site of the Cancer is classified, so far as possible, as well as the sex and ages of those affected.

The alimentary canal, with "stomach and œsophagus," 72 cases, "intestines and rectum," 79; "pylorus," 13; "tongue and mouth," 17—in all 181 cases—forms by far the most common seat of Cancer. This is followed by the "liver and gall bladder," 55 cases; the "breast," 39; and the "uterus," 34 cases.

On making a synopsis of this Table for the last eight years, I find that the total number of cases of Cancer was 3110, of which 1809 were females and 1301 males, the percentage of female cases being thus 58.

**Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels.**—These caused a total of 863 deaths. "Syncope" or "Heart Disease" which was not particularly specified, accounted for 197 of these, while Valvular Disease or Endocarditis is definitely stated as the cause in 186 instances. Fatty Degeneration of the Heart, 34 deaths, and Dilatation of the Heart, 25, constitute the majority of the other heart conditions producing death.

TABLE XVI.

Table showing the Distribution of Deaths from Phthisis according to Wards, also the Age-Periods, and the Rental of Houses occupied by the deceased Persons.

WARDS.	Total.	Sex.		Ages.				Rental of Houses.				In Institutions, Usual Residence.	
		Male.	Female.	Under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 years & upwards.	Under £10.	£10 and under £15.	£15 and under £20.	£20 and upwards.	Lodging Houses.	Not Stated.
Calton . . .	30	16	14	...	10	11	9	5	9	13	3	...	...
Canongate . .	28	17	11	1	8	14	5	18	5	2	2	...	1
Newington . .	8	4	4	...	2	1	5	2	2	2	2	...	...
Morningside .	25	14	11	1	9	8	7	1	2	4	18	...	...
Merchiston . .	17	6	11	2	2	10	3	...	4	2	9	...	2
Gorgie . . .	24	11	13	1	7	11	5	11	10	3	...	...	...
Haymarket . .	7	5	2	...	1	4	2	1	1	1	4	...	...
St Bernard's .	17	10	7	...	1	10	6	1	4	2	3	...	7
Broughton . .	16	6	10	...	2	8	6	5	4	2	5	...	...
St Stephen's .	22	15	7	...	4	15	3	6	8	6	2	...	...
St Andrew's . .	11	4	7	1	...	6	4	7	3	...	1	...	...
St Giles . . .	51	29	22	3	11	27	10	31	10	4	...	6	...
Dalry . . .	28	16	12	1	9	12	6	7	14	6	1	...	...
George Square .	44	21	23	5	9	20	10	17	5	9	7	4	2
St Leonard's .	37	15	22	6	6	13	12	25	7	3	2	...	...
Portobello . .	8	4	4	2	1	3	2	2	3	...	2	...	1
Total . . .	373	193	180	23	82	173	95	139	91	59	61	10	13

Cerebral Hæmorrhage, Embolism or Thrombosis, Apoplexy, and Hemiplegia, together caused 341 deaths, of which 142 were in males and 199 in females. 210 deaths from these causes occurred in persons above 65 years of age.

**Diseases of the Respiratory Organs.**—The deaths from these diseases amounted to 779, of which two diseases, viz., Bronchitis and Pneumonia, accounted for 705.

There were 115 deaths certified as Lobar or Croupous Pneumonia, 133 as the Broncho-Catarrhal or Lobular form, and 234 simply as "Pneumonia."

The following Table shows the mortality from Bronchitis and Pneumonia in each quarter of the year :—

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total.
Bronchitis	71	55	24	73	223
Pneumonia	135	140	81	126	482
Total	206	195	105	199	705

69 of the deaths from Bronchitis occurred in children under 5 years of age, and of these 52 were under 1 year. 151 of the deaths from Pneumonia were in children under 5 years, 73 being infants under 1 year.

**Developmental Diseases.**—159 infants died as a result of premature birth, viz., 100 males and 59 females. Injury at birth caused 7 deaths, and 40 succumbed as a result of congenital defects or malformations. 11 deaths are attributed to Atelectasis, while 5 infants are stated to have died as a result of teething.

**Diseases of the Nervous System** caused 286 deaths, 145 being males and 141 females. 52 deaths were certified as due to "Convulsions," of which 39 were infants under 1 year.

**Diseases of the Digestive System** accounted for 326 deaths, amongst which were 28 from Gastric Ulcer and 27 from other diseases of the stomach of a non-malignant character. There were 49 deaths from "Enteritis," of which 33 occurred under 2 years of age, a fact which indicates that the majority of these cases would probably have been more accurately described as cases of "Epidemic Enteritis or Diarrhœa." The same remark may be applied to the deaths from "Gastro-Enteritis," of which there were 56, 41 being in infants under 2 years.

Appendicitis was stated to be the cause of death in 27 cases, viz., 19 males and 8 females.

There were 28 deaths ascribed to Intestinal Obstruction—7 males and 21 females.



TABLE XVII.

*Showing the Deaths from Cancer (including Country Deaths), the Organ implicated, and the Sex and Age of those affected.*

Site.	SEX AND AGE PERIODS.																				TOTAL
	Under 15.		15-20.		20-25.		25-35.		35-45.		45-55.		55-60.		60-65.		65-75.		75 and upwards.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Brain . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Jaw, Face, and Ear . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	4	...	...	3	13
Tongue and Mouth . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	1	...	17
Larynx, Pharynx and Neck . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	5	1	...	1	...	...	12
Thorax and Lungs . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	9
Breast . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	8	...	7	...	5	...	11	...	2	39
Stomach and Oesophagus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	7	3	8	2	9	4	12	9	2	7	71
Liver and Gall Bladder . . . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	5	7	2	5	5	3	3	13	2	4	55
Intestines and Rectum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	10	6	6	5	5	10	9	13	2	8	79
Pancreas . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	6
Pylorus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	3	15
Uterus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	...	11	...	8	...	6	...	3	...	...	34
Ovaries and Vagina . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	7
Penis and Scrotum . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5
Abdomen and Pelvis . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	5	3	1	3	1	1	...	2	3	25
Kidney . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3
Prostate and Bladder . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3	1	...	9
Bones . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6
Ductless Glands . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Not specified . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	10
Totals . . . . .	2	...	...	...	...	1	5	7	9	24	45	45	26	35	34	34	41	61	12	34	41

**Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Organs.**—The total number of deaths in this class was 208. The chief diseases included are:—Acute Nephritis, 37 deaths; Chronic Bright's disease, 125; and affections of the Bladder and Prostate, 23 deaths.



TABLE XVIII.—*Mortality with reference to certain Trades.*

[illegible]





#### ERRATA.

*On page 23, under heading "Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children," read:—*"Out of 607 illegitimate children born last year 110 died, or a proportion of 181 per 1000, as compared with a proportion of 106 deaths of legitimate children per 1000 legitimate births," *instead of as printed.*



**Deaths the result of Accident and Negligence** amounted to 120, as compared with 129, 122, and 126 in 1905, 1904, and 1903 respectively. Suffocation caused 24 deaths, and of these 22 were infants under 1 year, the cause of the suffocation in these latter cases having been most probably "overlaying" while in bed with their parents.

**Suicide.**—The deaths from this cause amounted to 35, of which 30 were males and 5 females. The methods employed were—Firearms in 1 case; cut throat, 3; drowning, 7; hanging, 9; poison, 9; and other methods in 6 instances. The poisons taken were—Laudanum, 5 cases; Oxalic Acid, Carbolic Acid, Prussic Acid, and Bichromate of Potassium, each 1 case.

**Ill-defined and Non-specified Causes** accounted for 435 deaths, of which those due to "atrophy, debility, or inanition" amounted to 146, while 281 were certified to be the result of "old age," and amongst these 155 persons had exceeded the age of 80 years, 19 being over 90 years of age.

**Mortality amongst Illegitimate Children.**—In the following Table XIX. the deaths of Illegitimate Children under 5 years of age are classified according to age and the cause of death. The total number of such deaths was 144 last year, as compared with 133 in the two preceding years.

Out of 607 illegitimate children born last year, 144 died, or a proportion of 237 per 1000, as compared with a proportion of 101 deaths of legitimate children per 1000 legitimate births.

TABLE XIX.

*Causes of Death among Illegitimate Children during the year 1906.*

Cause of Death.	Under 1 Day.	1 Day and under 1 Week.	1 Week and under 1 Month.	1 Month and under 3 Months.	3 Months and under 6 Months.	6 Months and under 1 Year.	1 Year and under 2 Years.	2 Years and under 3 Years.	3 Years and under 4 Years.	4 Years and under 5 Years.	TOTAL.
Zymotic Diseases . . .	...	...	...	...	2	2	7	2	4	...	17
Diarrhoea and Enteritis . .	...	...	2	5	8	5	1	...	...	...	21
Syphilis . . . . .	...	...	3	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	13
Malnutrition . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tubercular Disease . . .	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	1	8
Premature Birth . . . .	3	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Meningitis and Convulsions	...	...	1	1	2	4	1	...	...	...	9
Respiratory Diseases . . .	...	...	1	3	2	5	3	3	2	1	20
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition	...	4	4	14	3	1	...	...	...	...	26
Other Causes . . . . .	1	1	2	2	1	2	3	...	1	..	13
TOTAL . . . . .	4	10	19	31	21	25	20	5	7	2	144

The mortality with reference to Trades will be found classified in Table XVIII.





























## NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notifications of infectious diseases received during 1906 were 2147 in number, compared with a total of 2021 in 1905, and 2559 in 1904. The cases of Scarlet Fever were 155 more than in 1905, and there was also an increase of 46 in the Erysipelas notifications.

Table XXIII. shows the number of cases of each disease notified in each month of the year, and in Table XXII. will be found the notifications and deaths which have occurred from the various diseases in Edinburgh during the last twenty-seven years.

In Table XXIV. the distribution of the cases of infectious disease throughout the City is shown, and in Table XXI. the incidence of these diseases per 10,000 of the population in each district is indicated.

TABLE XXI.

*Showing the Case-rate per 10,000 of the Population in the Chief Districts of the City from the whole of the Notifiable Diseases, and from Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, and Scarlet Fever.*

	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.
All Notifiable Diseases	58·2	68·7	60·6	76·4
Typhoid Fever - -	3·2	6·8	2·4	2·2
Diphtheria - - -	17·8	20·2	22·8	15·4
Scarlet Fever - -	28·6	28·6	26·5	45·9



TABLE XXII.

Showing the number of Notifications and Deaths, together with Death Rate per cent. of Cases of each Disease, during twenty-seven years, 1880-1906.

Year.	Typhus Fever.			Typhoid Fever.			Puerperal Fever.			Diphtheria, Membranous Group.			Smallpox.			Scarlet Fever.			Erysipelas.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Per-centage of Deaths to Cases.
1880	18	7	39.0	336	49	14.5	...	...	...	172	35	20.3	5	...	...	1,897	338	17.8	...	...	...
1881	23	14	60.8	413	47	11.3	...	...	...	171	37	21.6	4	...	...	1,904	257	13.4	...	...	...
1882	45	10	22.2	639	70	10.9	...	...	...	217	33	15.2	1	1	100.0	2,161	88	4.0	...	...	...
1883	50	16	32.0	346	42	12.1	...	...	...	214	34	15.8	...	...	...	1,817	85	4.6	...	...	...
1884	42	16	38.0	591	70	11.8	...	...	...	183	44	24.0	1	...	...	1,423	72	5.1	...	...	...
1885	58	10	17.2	589	62	10.5	...	...	...	149	43	28.8	12	...	...	1,087	28	2.5	...	...	...
1886	12	4	33.3	224	31	13.8	...	...	...	212	51	24.0	26	3	11.5	1,306	42	3.2	...	...	...
1887	38	11	28.9	332	38	11.4	...	...	...	256	57	22.2	...	...	...	2,587	145	5.5	...	...	...
1888	23	5	21.7	245	27	11.0	...	...	...	245	65	26.5	1	...	...	618	20	3.2	...	...	...
1889	46	9	19.5	320	32	10.0	...	...	...	354	98	27.1	...	...	...	1,255	29	2.3	...	...	...
1890	7	1	14.3	500	44	8.8	...	...	...	361	85	23.5	...	...	...	1,197	46	4.0	...	...	...
1891	1	...	...	445	42	9.4	...	...	...	207	48	23.1	...	...	...	979	49	5.0	...	...	...
1892	18	3	16.6	238	28	11.7	...	...	...	203	42	20.6	8	...	...	1,856	69	3.7	...	...	...
1893	6	1	16.6	274	36	13.1	...	...	...	251	62	24.7	51	1	1.9	1,629	49	3.0	...	...	...
1894	3	1	33.3	310	38	12.2	...	...	...	362	86	23.7	537	56	10.4	1,821	65	3.5	...	...	...
1895	...	...	...	417	54	12.9	...	...	...	314	65	20.7	109	16	14.6	2,832	65	2.2	...	...	...
1896	10	3	30.0	328	36	10.9	...	...	...	251	52	20.7	...	...	...	2,185	48	2.1	...	...	...
1897	3	1	33.3	254	24	9.4	...	...	...	214	44	20.5	...	...	...	2,597	93	3.5	...	...	...
1898	79	9	11.2	241	27	11.2	...	...	...	269	38	14.1	7	...	...	2,387	72	3.0	...	...	...
1899	12	3	25.0	289	39	13.4	...	...	...	279	28	10.0	...	...	...	1,185	50	4.2	...	...	...
1900	35	3	8.5	249	25	10.0	...	...	...	483	52	10.0	...	...	...	991	27	2.7	...	...	...
1901	14	2	14.3	215	30	13.9	...	...	...	542	58	10.7	5	...	...	892	26	2.9	...	...	...
1902	10	1	10.0	192	27	14.0	...	...	...	408	32	7.8	6	1	16.6	812	30	3.6	...	...	...
1903	1	...	...	237	22	9.2	...	...	...	575	59	10.2	5	...	...	1415	53	3.7	513	25	4.8
1904	6	...	...	196	22	11.2	...	...	...	752	63	8.3	168	15	8.9	1070	31	2.8	434	15	3.4
1905	1	1	100.0	210	20	9.5	...	...	...	674	61	9.0	2	...	...	832	15	1.8	353	15	4.2
1906	...	...	...	144	11	7.6	...	...	...	667	48	7.1	...	...	...	987	24	3.4	291	25	8.6
Total	561	131	23.3	8,774	993	11.3	69	50	72.4	8,985	1,420	15.8	955	94	9.8	41,722	1,926	4.6	1,928	105	5.4

N.B.—Previous to the year 1902 notification of Infectious Diseases was carried out under the "Edinburgh Municipal and Police Act, 1879," which did not include the notification of Puerperal Fever and Erysipelas.



TABLE XXIII.

*Showing the Notifications received during each month of the year 1906.*

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever . . . . .	16	15	6	6	11	9	15	18	16	15	7	11	145
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	...	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	...	3	1	...	11
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	71	79	58	63	30	55	38	29	49	62	44	89	667
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	90	76	115	118	81	50	73	60	82	67	84	91	987
Erysipelas . . . . .	26	18	32	25	24	19	21	23	26	41	43	39	337
Total . . . . .	203	188	212	212	147	134	150	131	173	188	179	230	2147

TABLE XXIV.

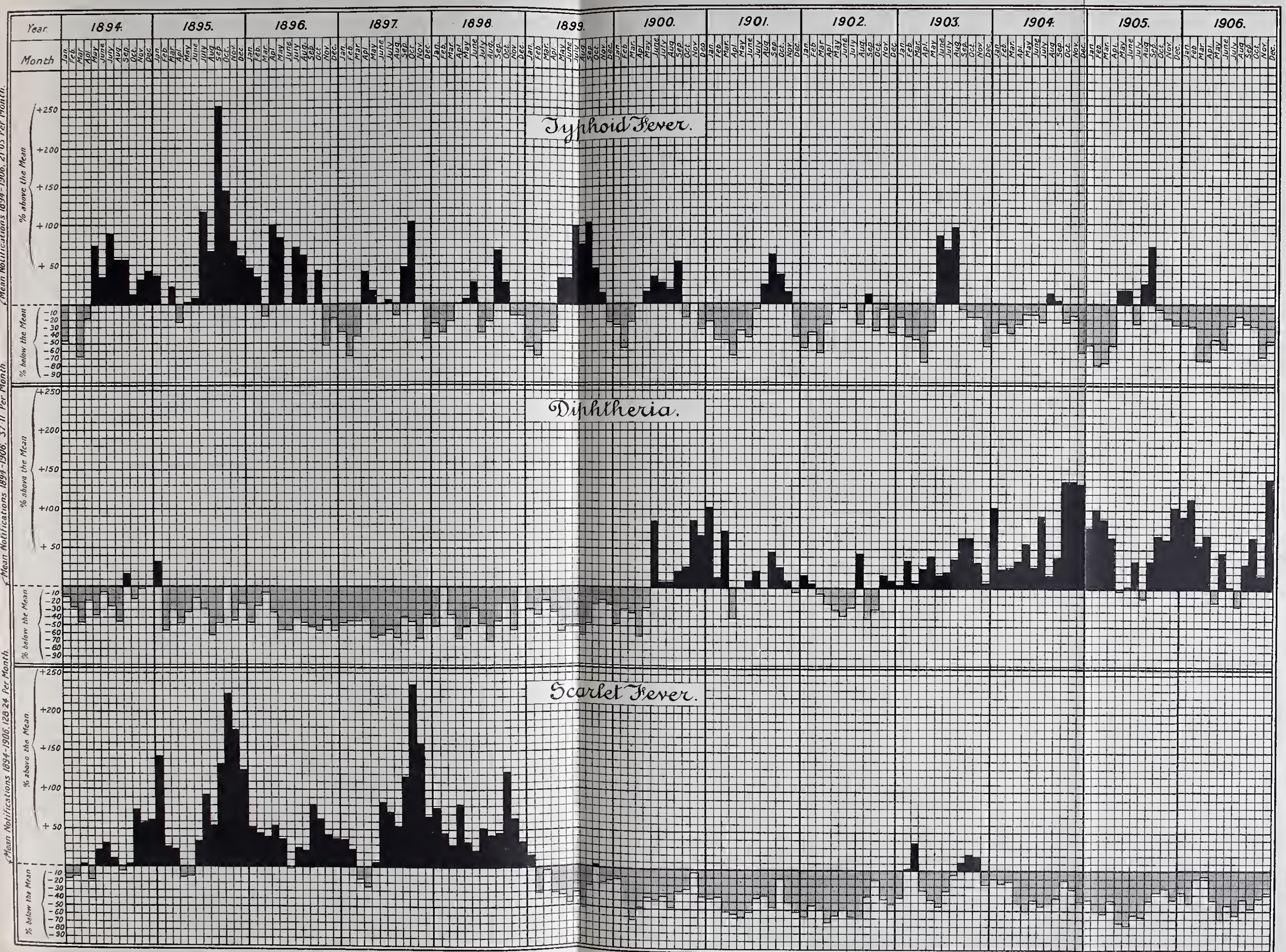
*Distribution of Infectious Discases throughout the City, notified under the " Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889."*

Disease.	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever . . . . .	48	78	16	3	145
Puerperal Fever . . . . .	6	4	1	...	11
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	264	230	152	21	667
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	422	325	177	63	987
Erysipelas . . . . .	119	143	58	17	337
Total . . . . .	859	780	404	104	2147

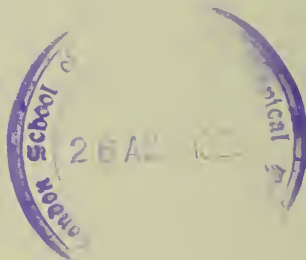
**Typhus Fever.**—There were no cases of this disease in 1906, and this forms only the second instance in which Typhus has been wholly absent from the City during the last twenty-seven years.



Charl E.







**Typhoid Fever.**—The total number of cases reported was 144, as compared with 210 in 1905 and 196 in 1904.

The Chart "E" summarises in a striking manner the behaviour of Typhoid Fever during the last thirteen years. It shows the gradual and progressive decline which has taken place in the prevalence of this disease.

**Diphtheria.**—667 cases of this disease were reported in 1906, or practically the same number as in the previous year.

A glance at Table XXII. shows how greatly this disease has increased during recent years, a fact which is also clearly portrayed in the Chart "E."

In this the monthly notifications are shown as a percentage above or below the mean monthly number of notifications during the last thirteen years, viz., 37·1 cases.

It is satisfactory to find that the disease shows no tendency to become more prevalent, and the hope expressed two years ago that it had probably reached its maximum in 1904 seems likely to be fulfilled.

**Scarlet Fever.**—The cases notified were 987 in number last year, as compared with 832 and 1070 in the two previous years.

There was no epidemic outbreak last year, and nothing calling for special remark in regard to the means by which the disease was disseminated.

Table XXIII. shows that the disease was most prevalent in the first half of the year, and that only in the months of March and April did the number of notifications exceed 100.

Chart "E" illustrates the behaviour of the disease in Edinburgh during the last thirteen years.

The mean monthly number of cases was 128, and it will be noticed that since 1899 Scarlet Fever has only risen about the mean in one year, viz., 1903, due, as stated in the Report for that year, to an outbreak traced to infected milk.

The case-mortality in 1906 was 3·4, whereas the average number of deaths per 100 cases notified during the last twenty-seven years is 4·6.

**Smallpox.**—No cases of smallpox occurred in Edinburgh in 1906, this being the first year since 1899 that the City has been entirely free from this disease.

DISTRIBUTION OF ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.

The distribution of the deaths from Zymotic diseases throughout the chief divisions of the City during 1906 is shown in Table XXV., while in Table XIII. they are tabulated according to the Municipal Wards in which they occurred.

The Zymotic death-rate, excluding Diarrhœa, per 1000 of the population for the whole City was 75, while in the New Town it was 6, in the Old Town 11, in the Southern Districts 3, and in Portobello 4.

It will be noticed that one-half of the total Zymotic deaths were due to Measles, and that when combined with the deaths from Whooping Cough these two diseases account for 63 per cent. of the total number.

TABLE XXV.

*Showing the Distribution of Deaths from Zymotic Diseases in the various Districts of the City during the year 1906.*

Disease.	New Town.	Old Town.	Southern Districts.	Portobello.	Total.
Typhus . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever .	3	6	3	...	12
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . .	18	24	3	3	48
Smallpox . . . .	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . .	16	15	3	...	34
Measles . . . .	54	65	9	...	128
Whooping Cough .	11	18	4	3	36
Total . . . .	102	128	22	6	258

CASE MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

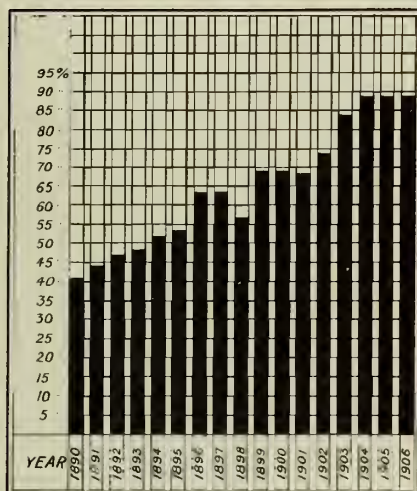
The following Table XXVI., which shows the number of notifications and the deaths from Zymotic diseases during the last five years, and also the mortality per cent. of cases, enables us to compare the fatality of these diseases during this period, while, by means of Table XXVII., we are enabled to draw a comparison between the Case-mortality amongst those treated in their homes and of those removed to Hospital. Case-mortality is, in Edinburgh at least, greatly influenced by the proportion of cases which receive treatment in Hospital, and accordingly it is very satisfactory to find from Table XXVII. that over 80 per cent. of all the notified cases were removed to the Infectious Hospital.

The Chart "F" which I have prepared indicates clearly the rapid and continuous growth in the popularity of Hospital treatment for Infectious Diseases during the last seventeen years. This is especially remarkable in connection with Diphtheria, the percentage of admissions in 1906 being double those which obtained eight years ago.

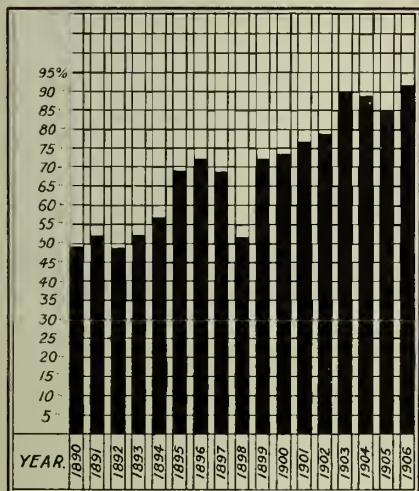


Chart F. SHOWING THE ADMISSIONS TO THE CITY HOSPITAL  
AS A PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CASES NOTIFIED DURING THE  
PERIOD 1890-1906.

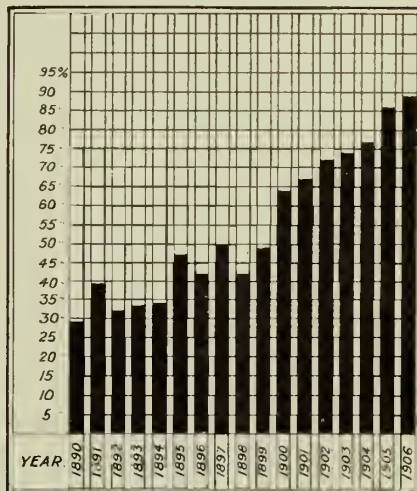
*Scarlet Fever.*



*Typhoid Fever.*



*Diphtheria.*





Showing the Number of Notifications, Deaths, and the Death-rates from each Zymotic Disease, in Edinburgh, also the number of Cases treated, Deaths, and Death-rates in the City Hospital during the undermentioned years.

DISEASE.	TOTAL CASES IN CITY.												TOTAL CASES IN CITY HOSPITAL.																		
	Notifications.				Deaths.				Percentage of Deaths to Notifications.				Cases Treated.				Deaths.				Percentage of Deaths to cases treated.										
	Years.				Years.				Years.				Years.				Years.				Years.										
	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.						
	10	1	6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	10·0	...	100·0	...	...	11	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	100·0	...						
Typhus . . .	192	237	196	210	145	27	22	22	20	12	14·06	9·28	11·22	9·52	8·20	173	230	193	202	164	13	16	18	9	6	3·65	14·28				
Typhoid, Relapsing and Continued Fever	26	7	14	11	11	18	3	11	9	9	69·23	42·85	78·57	81·81	81·81	5	...	1	4	7	2	...	...	...	...	...					
Puerperal Fever	408	575	752	674	667	32	59	63	61	48	7·84	10·26	8·37	9·05	7·19	323	459	624	648	646	19	34	41	47	32	5·88	7·25	4·95			
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . .	7	5	168	2	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	20·00	8·92	...	...	7	5	174	2	...	...	1	15	...	...	...	...				
Smallpox . .	812	1415	1070	832	987	30	53	31	15	34	3·69	3·74	2·89	1·80	3·44	700	1293	1157	885	1019	28	39	27	13	30	4·0	3·01	2·33	1·47	2·94	
Scarlet Fever .	...	...	...	...	...	116	91	66	103	128	...	...	...	...	...	642	484	600	801	1028	23	33	25	35	56	3·58	6·81	4·16	4·36	5·55	
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	97	148	184	128	36	...	...	...	...	...	128	155	142	193	79	18	35	26	18	8	14·06	22·58	18·30	9·32	10·12	
Whooping Cough	513	434	353	291	337	25	15	15	25	25	4·87	3·45	4·24	8·61	7·41	228	187	152	149	162	12	6	3	10	14	5·26	3·20	1·97	6·71	8·64	
Erysipelas .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	14	15	38	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2·63	
Chickenpox .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	47	78	55	81	17	6	8	10	24	12·76	10·25	18·18	2·83	...	
Observation and Quarantine .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total . .	1908	2674	2559	2421	2147	346	392	409	362	294	...	...	...	...	...	2310	2860	3141	2955	3224	134	170	163	143	172	5·80	5·94	5·18	4·84	5·30	...

The numbers of cases treated in Hospital in the above Table do not correspond with the admissions to Hospital shown in Table XXVII., owing to the fact that the above Table includes the cases remaining in Hospital from the previous year.

TABLE XXVII.

*Table showing the number of Cases of the undermentioned diseases admitted to Hospital since the year 1890 and the percentage of admissions to total notifications in each year.*

Years.	Typhus Fever.		Typhoid Fever.		Puerperal Fever.		Diphtheria, Membranous Croup.		Smallpox.		Scarlet Fever.		Erysipelas.	
	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.	Admissions	Rate per cent. to Total Cases Notified.
1890	9	100.00	241	48.02			122	29.59	...	...	480	40.10		
1891	1	100.00	227	51.01			82	39.61	...	...	433	44.12		
1892	16	88.88	115	48.31			66	32.51	8	100.00	862	46.44		
1893	5	83.33	144	52.55			85	33.86	51	100.00	780	47.88		
1894	3	100.00	176	56.77			122	33.70	533	99.25	958	52.60		
1895	...	...	288	69.06			146	46.49	109	100.00	1519	53.63		
1896	10	100.00	233	71.03	Not Notified until 1902.		108	43.02	...	...	1381	63.20	Not Notified until 1902.	
1897	3	100.00	175	68.89			109	50.93	...	...	1658	63.84		
1898	78	98.73	143	51.03			111	41.26	7	100.00	1350	56.55		
1899	11	91.66	207	71.62			136	48.74	...	...	816	68.86		
1900	35	100.00	181	72.69			309	63.97	5	100.00	676	68.21		
1901	14	100.00	166	76.85			364	67.15	6	100.00	601	67.37		
1902	10	100.00	153	79.68	5	19.23	297	72.79	7	100.00	605	74.50	207	40.35
1903	..	...	214	90.29	...	...	429	74.60	5	100.00	1187	83.88	154	35.48
1904	6	100.00	174	88.77	1	7.14	579	76.99	170	100.00	942	88.03	136	38.52
1905	1	100.00	179	85.23	4	36.36	581	86.20	2	100.00	740	88.82	126	43.29
1906	...	...	132	91.66	7	63.63	589	88.30	...	...	880	89.15	146	43.32



## DISINFECTION OF SCHOOLS, DWELLING-HOUSES, CLOTHING, ETC.

During the year 2084 notices were sent to Teachers in terms of Section 57 of the Public Health Act.

55 public schools, comprising a total of 2064 school-rooms, were disinfected by means of formalin spray and sulphur fumigation, while 3297 dwelling-houses, representing 5795 apartments, were similarly treated.

The following Table shows the number of infected articles treated in the steam disinfecter:—

Mattresses and Palliasses	-	-	-	-	2344
Carpets, Rugs, etc.	-	-	-	-	285
Blankets, Sheets, etc.	-	-	-	-	8790
Pillows, Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	5805
Table Linen, etc.	-	-	-	-	1941
Sundry Articles and Wearing Apparel	}	-	-	-	11511
Total					30676

During the year the Drains of 762 Houses were examined and tested at my request by the Burgh Engineer's Staff, and the results are shown in the following Table:—

Disease.	Tests Made.	No Defects.	Defective.
Typhoid . . . .	144	86	58
Diphtheria . . . .	610	353	257
Septic Throats . . .	8	1	7
Totals . . . .	762	440	322

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF  
TUBERCLE, TYPHOID FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA.

Table XXVIII. gives the results of the work carried out on behalf of the Corporation by the Usher Institute of Public Health during the year 1906, and the number of examinations thus performed shows a considerable increase over last year.

TABLE XXVIII.

MONTHS.	FOR TUBERCLE.			FOR TYPHOID FEVER.			FOR DIPHTHERIA.		
	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive.	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive.	Total Specimens Examined.	Negative.	Positive.
January .	43	32	11	28	13	15	92	58	34
February .	47	34	13	27	21	6	88	54	34
March .	47	32	15	23	21	2	110	87	23
April .	48	30	18	9	7	2	89	68	21
May .	52	41	11	18	13	5	47	39	8
June .	60	47	13	17	11	6	72	50	22
July .	39	21	18	11	6	5	67	51	16
August .	28	15	13	21	13	8	51	43	8
September .	42	26	16	14	12	2	50	37	13
October .	48	36	12	14	10	4	82	61	21
November .	49	37	12	14	11	3	81	65	16
December .	45	31	14	20	14	6	89	52	37
TOTALS .	548	382	166	216	152	64	918	665	253

## CITY HOSPITAL.

During the year ended 31st December 1906, 3329 patients were treated in the Hospital, as compared with 2955 the previous year.

The daily average number of patients under treatment throughout the year was 291; while the daily average for each quarter was 292, 328, 266, and 277 respectively. The greatest number of patients under treatment in the Hospital at one time was 378 on 19th April, and the smallest number 207 on 1st September.

The total deaths in the Hospital numbered 220, equal to a death-rate of 6·6 per cent. of the cases treated.

TABLE XXIX.

*Return of Patients during the year ending 31st December 1906.*

Disease.	Remaining 31st December 1905.			Year 1906.			Remained 31st December 1906.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Adults.	Children.	Total.
Typhus - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing, and Continued Fever -	10	8	18	*146	141	6	9	8	17
Puerperal Fever - -	...	...	...	7	6	1	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup - - - -	13	44	57	589	543	32	19	52	71
Smallpox - - - -	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever - - -	17	122	139	880	860	30	27	102	129
Erysipelas - - -	13	3	16	146	130	14	15	3	18
Measles - - - -	5	9	14	1014	933	56	2	37	39
Whooping Cough - -	...	4	4	75	63	8	...	8	8
Observation - - -	1	...	1	81	51	24	2	5	7
Chicken Pox - - -	...	...	...	38	37	1	...	...	...
Phthisis - - - -	...	...	...	104	23	48	32	1	33
Total - - - -	59	190	249	3080	2787	220	106	216	322

\* Including 14 cases admitted by arrangement from Musselburgh.

I append the reports of the Resident Medical Officer, Dr Claude B. Ker, and his senior assistant, Dr Meikle, upon the treatment of the patients and the work carried out in the Laboratory of the Hospital.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that during the year 1906 there were 3080 cases admitted to the City Hospital.

The figures in the appended tables refer only to the cases admitted during the year, and do not include those remaining in Hospital on the 1st January 1906. The percentage mortality of the diseases treated was much the same as in previous years. The death-rate from Scarlatina, however, was considerably higher, the type of that disease being somewhat more severe than is usual.

The general health of the Staff was good. On the other hand a certain number of the Nurses contracted the infectious diseases with which their duties brought them in contact. No Maids took any infectious disease.

Contracted Enteric . . .	1 Nurse.
„ Scarlatina . . .	7 Nurses.
„ Measles . . .	2 „
„ German Measles . . .	1 „
„ Diphtheria . . .	3 „
„ Erysipelas . . .	1

All these fortunately made good recoveries.

During the year courses of lectures were delivered to the nurses on “Elementary Anatomy and Physiology,” “Hygiene,” and “Infectious Diseases,” by the Assistant Resident Medical Officers and myself. Each of the courses was followed by an examination, in which the nurses acquitted themselves very creditably.

The usual classes were held for students by the Consulting Physician, Dr Affleck, and myself. In all, 222 male students attended, and were divided into 8 classes, of which 3 were taken by Dr Affleck and 5 by myself. I also held a class for women students, of whom 19 attended. Three post-graduate classes, qualifying for the diploma in Public Health, were also conducted by myself, and in all 28 medical men attended. Each class met upon twelve occasions.

The report of the work done in the Laboratory during the twelve months has been drawn up by Dr Meikle, the loss of whose services, owing to his appointment as Medical Officer to the Edinburgh School Board, I very much regret.

I have to acknowledge the very kind assistance I have on all occasions received from the Consulting Physician, who has, as previously, been always ready to help me with his advice at any time of the day or night. My thanks are also due to the matron and her excellent staff of nurses. The male and domestic staffs have also done very good work during the year.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

CLAUDE B. KER, M.D.

#### DIPHThERIA.

During the year 1906 the number of cases admitted to the Diphtheria Wards was 589. Of these 462 were classed finally as cases of true Diphtheria. In 22 others the bacillus of Diphtheria was found to be present in the throat or nose. Many others, who were reported as bacteriological Diphtheria before admission, gave negative results when examined in our own laboratory. These go to swell the number of cases finally classified as Tonsillitis, no less than 83 in all.



The death-rate of the Diphtheria cases was lower than in the previous year, being only 6·4 per cent. Classified according to the situation of the disease, the mortality of the laryngeal cases was 16 per cent., while that of the cases in which the nose or nasopharynx was implicated was no less than 24 per cent., this variety of Diphtheria being, as usual, by far the most fatal.

The importance of early treatment with Antitoxin is well brought out by the following figures :—

Of 123 patients injected in the first 48 hours of their illness, only 4 or 3·2 per cent. died.

Of 235 patients injected on the 3rd and 4th days of their illness 15, or 6·3 per cent., died.

Of 74 patients injected on the 5th and 6th days of their illness 6, or 8·1 per cent., died.

Of 30 patients injected after the 6th day of their illness 4, or 13·3 per cent., died.

Rashes, the result of serum injections, were observed in 69, or 14·9 per cent. of the cases. In 6 instances the rash was accompanied by arthritis.

TABLE XXX.

*Showing Age and Sex of Diphtheria Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	5	1	2	0	8
1—2	11	7	2	3	23
2—3	15	9	2	1	27
3—4	19	25	1	1	46
4—5	19	22	3	2	46
5—10	54	83	4	7	148
10—15	26	35	1	1	63
15—20	11	10	0	0	21
20—30	23	40	0	0	63
30—40	4	7	0	0	11
40—50	2	3	0	0	5
50—60	0	0	0	0	0
60—70	0	1	0	0	1
70—80	0	0	0	0	0
Totals -	189	243	15	15	462

## LARYNGEAL DIPHTHERIA.

Of the 462 cases of Diphtheria 75 suffered from the laryngeal form of the disease. Of these it was found necessary to subject 35, or somewhat less than half, to operation. As is customary, Intubation was first performed, and if relief was not given, recourse was had to Tracheotomy. Of the Tracheotomies, three were performed previous to the admission of the patient.

TABLE OF OPERATIONS.

Intubation only . . . . .	20 recovered	3 died	Total	23
Intubation followed by Tracheotomy	2 „	3 „	„	5
Tracheotomy only . . . . .	4 „	3 „	„	7
	<hr/>	<hr/>		<hr/>
Total operations . . . . .	26 recovered	9 died	Total	35

The percentage mortality of all operations was 25·7 per cent.

The percentage mortality of all intubations was 21·4 per cent.

## ENTERIC FEVER.

During the year 146 patients were sent in as Enteric Fever or as “observation” for that disease. Of these only 93 were ultimately diagnosed as Enteric Fever, a smaller number than for some years previously. As usual, the conditions most frequently mistaken for this fever were, for the most part, pulmonary and cerebral diseases. Thus there were 12 cases of Pneumonia, 8 being of the lobar variety, and 7 of Meningitis, of which 4 were undoubtedly tubercular. In all, 10 of this group of cases were instances of Tuberculosis in its different forms.

Of the 93 patients who suffered from Enteric Fever only 5 died, the percentage mortality being 5·6. This low death-rate may be attributed to the large proportion of children, as will be noticed in the appended Table. Hæmorrhage occurred in 9 of the cases, its percentage occurrence being 9·6. Only 1 patient perforated; operation in his case was not deemed desirable. Relapses occurred in 9·6 per cent of the cases treated.

TABLE XXXI.

*Showing Age and Sex of Enteric Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	3	6	0	0	9
5—10	10	5	0	1	16
10—15	13	11	0	0	24
15—20	2	4	0	0	6
20—25	5	5	1	0	11
25—30	4	2	0	0	6
30—40	4	9	1	0	14
40—50	3	2	1	0	6
50 and over	0	0	1	0	1
Totals -	44	44	4	1	93

## SCARLATINA.

There were admitted to the Wards 880 cases, of which 826 were finally diagnosed as Scarlatina. The type was distinctly more severe than in the preceding year, especially during the spring months. 13 of the cases were Toxic or Malignant in type, a higher proportion of the total than in 1905, and 33 were classed as instances of the Septic or Anginosa variety of the disease. The death-rate was considerably higher than in the previous year, 4·1 per cent. of the cases terminating fatally.

The following were the principal complications and the percentage incidence of each :—

	Cases.	Percentage incidence.
Nephritis . . .	37	4·5
Arthritis . . .	36	4·3
Otorrhœa . . .	89	10·7
Rhinitis . . .	94	11·3
Adenitis . . .	105	12·7

TABLE XXXII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Scarlet Fever Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	1	0	0	0	1
1—2	7	15	2	0	24
2—3	21	31	5	3	60
3—4	39	24	1	0	64
4—5	41	40	5	3	89
5—10	184	177	4	5	370
10—15	40	57	1	1	99
15—20	30	19	0	0	49
20—30	15	40	2	0	57
30—40	6	4	0	2	12
40—50	0	1	0	0	1
Totals .	384	408	20	14	826

Death-rate of Scarlet Fever, 4·1 per cent.

*Note.*—4 of the deaths in Table XXXII. occurred after the end of the year 1906, and hence are not included in Table XXXVIII.

### WHOOPIING COUGH.

During 1906 there were admitted to the Wards only 75 cases, of which 71 proved to be suffering from Whooping Cough. Of these 8 died, the percentage mortality being 11·2. The most frequent cause of death was, as usual, Broncho-Pneumonia, of which 9 cases occurred, no less than 5 being fatal.

The wet weather we experienced last year had much to do with this heavy death-rate, it being impossible to treat the cases as much in the open air as is desirable. Two children suffered from Convulsions, and both died. As will be seen in the Table, 3 patients of over 20 years of age were treated. Two of these were women of 38 years of age, and one of them was most seriously ill.

TABLE XXXIII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Whooping Cough Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	0	4	2	1	7
1—2	5	6	2	1	14
2—3	4	3	0	1	8
3—4	2	10	0	1	13
4—5	7	8	0	0	15
5—10	4	6	0	0	10
10—20	0	1	0	0	1
20—40	0	3	0	0	3
Totals -	22	41	4	4	71

Males . . . 26      4 died, or 15·3 per cent.

Females . . . 45      4    „    8·8    „

Total cases . . . 71      8    „    11·2    „

### ERYSIPELAS.

There were admitted to the Wards 146 cases, of which 140 were found to be suffering from true Erysipelas. Of these 14 died, giving a mortality of exactly 10 per cent. In 101 of the patients the disease was limited to the face and head. In 27 cases the extremities were alone affected. In the remaining 12 the inflammatory process spread practically all over the body. Twenty-six patients had suffered from previous attacks, one five times, two thrice, two twice, and the remainder once only. Relapses were less frequent than in previous years, only 8 occurring.



TABLE XXXIV.

*Showing Age and Sex of Erysipelas Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	3	1	0	0	4
5—10	1	4	1	0	6
10—15	3	6	0	0	9
15—20	0	5	0	0	5
20—25	4	10	0	1	15
25—30	5	5	0	0	10
30—40	12	15	1	0	28
40—50	14	11	2	1	28
50—60	7	8	1	1	17
60—70	5	5	2	2	14
70—80	2	0	2	0	4
Totals -	56	70	9	5	140

Of 65 males, 9 died, or 13·8 per cent.

Of 75 females, 5 died, or 6·6 per cent.

Total death-rate, 10·0 per cent.

## MEASLES.

During the year 1014 cases were sent in to Hospital as Measles, or as doubtful cases, of which 872 were true Measles. The deaths numbered 55, or 6·3 per cent., and as usual, Broncho-Pneumonia was responsible for the greater portion of this death-rate, no less than 28 of the fatal cases suffering from this complication.

The following were the principal complications noted, with the incidence of each :—

	Cases.	Percentage. Incidence.
Broncho-Pneumonia . . . .	93	10·66
Laryngitis . . . . .	39	4·47
Otitis . . . . .	73	8·37
Adenitis . . . . .	15	1·72
Conjunctivitis . . . . .	46	5·27
Enteritis . . . . .	41	4·70

Of the 93 Broncho-Pneumonia cases, 36, or 39·6 per cent., died, a higher percentage than last year, and this may, as in the case of the same condition following Whooping Cough, be due to the bad weather, which prevented us giving the patients the advantage of as much open air treatment as usual.

TABLE XXXV.  
*Showing Age and Sex of Measles Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died		Totals
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—1	27	18	7	3	55
1—2	40	46	9	19	114
2—3	54	35	4	5	98
3—4	58	49	0	1	108
4—5	57	41	1	0	99
5—10	119	138	2	1	260
10—15	17	16	1	0	34
15—20	8	18	0	0	26
20—30	22	43	1	1	67
30—40	2	7	0	0	9
40—50	1	1	0	0	2
Totals -	405	412	25	30	872

#### GERMAN MEASLES (RUBELLA).

136 cases were admitted of this disease and one died. There were no complications.

TABLE XXXVI.  
*Showing Age and Sex of German Measles Patients.*

Age Periods.	Recovered.		Died.		Totals.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
0—5	8	7	1	0	16
5—10	11	18	0	0	29
10—20	19	18	0	0	37
20—30	23	24	0	0	47
30—40	3	4	0	0	7
Totals -	64	71	1	0	136

## PHTHISIS.

The wards selected by the Public Health Committee, and authorised by the Town Council for the reception of cases of Phthisis, were opened during April, and since then no less than 121 applications for admission have been received. Of these, 104—49 males and 55 females—were after investigation and visitation found to be suitable, and admitted. Of the 17 cases not admitted to Hospital:—

7 were unsuitable.

4 were in receipt of Parish Relief.

2 were withdrawn by relatives.

2 died ere removal could be effected.

1 case belonged to Cramond.

1 case was too ill for removal.

The first patient was admitted on 20th April, and with few exceptions, the disease was far advanced, the condition of the patients being practically hopeless. As only a very small number had the advantage of previous sanatorium treatment, it is not surprising that the open air conditions and liberal feeding did much to improve many patients, even although at the moment of their admission it seemed impossible to hope that they would recover. In several instances remarkable improvement was noted in apparently desperate cases, an addition of two stones in weight being a not uncommon experience. The patients who were permitted to leave the Hospital were not in an actively infective condition, and their disease, if not cured, was latent. They had learned the supreme value of fresh air, and the necessity for greater care with regard to their sputum, and the use of pocket spittoons, etc. It was considered that, with ordinary care, their lives might be prolonged; while, on the other hand, a return to the old conditions of life in a close atmosphere with shut windows and defective feeding, would certainly cause most of these patients to relapse.

TABLE XXXVII.

*Showing Age and Sex of Phthisis Patients.*

Age Period.	Admissions.		Deaths.		Discharged.		Remaining.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0—10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
10—20	6	9	1	3	2	2	3	4
20—30	18	25	10	9	3	9	5	7
30—40	15	14	9	7	2	2	4	5
40—50	8	4	4	2	1	1	3	1
50—60	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0
60—70	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Totals -	49	55	25	23	9	14	15	18

Of the total cases admitted to Hospital 48, or 46·15 per cent., have died, and of these 14 arrived in a practically dying condition, while no less than 11 succumbed within ten days of admission. But, apart from these, all the other cases may be said to have thoroughly justified their removal and the expense entailed by their treatment. The mean number of days of life of the fatal cases was 59, or practically two months, while the mean number of days in Hospital of patients discharged was 119 days, or about four months. The average daily number of patients in the wards during the period from April to 31st December was 28, and the cost of food for each patient £15, 13s. 8d., or an average of 1s. 3d. per day per patient.

During the year 343 dwelling-houses, representing 530 apartments, were disinfected by means of formalin spray, while the following Table shows the number of infected articles treated in the steam disinfecter after Tuberculous diseases :—

Mattresses and palliasses	.	.	.	.	455
Blankets, sheets, quilts, etc.	.	.	.	.	1278
Beds, pillows, bolsters, etc.	.	.	.	.	1103
Curtains, table covers, etc.	.	.	.	.	221
Table napery, toilet covers, towels, etc.	.	.	.	.	282
Carpets, rugs, etc.	.	.	.	.	63
Sundry articles	.	.	.	.	1345
Wearing apparel	.	.	.	.	1090
Articles destroyed	.	.	.	.	1202
Total					<hr/> 7039 <hr/>



TABLE XXXVIII

*Showing Analysis of the Deaths occurring in the City Fever Hospital during 1906.*

Diseases.	Died within					Totals.
	24 hours.	48 hours.	7 days.	14 days.	After 14 days.	
Typhoid Fever - - - -	2	...	1	2	1	6
Puerperal „ - - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup	8	2	11	5	6	32
Scarlet Fever - - - -	8	4	4	5	9	30
Erysipelas - - - -	1	...	7	2	4	14
Measles - - - -	11	3	13	12	16	55
German Measles - - -	...	...	...	1	...	1
Whooping Cough - - -	1	...	1	...	6	8
Chicken Pox - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1
Phthisis - - - -	1	2	6	6	33	48
Pneumonia - - - -	3	1	1	2	1	8
Meningitis - - - -	1	...	1	1	...	3
Septicæmia - - - -	...	...	1	1	...	2
Malnutrition - - - -	1	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis - - - -	...	1	...	...	...	1
Abscess of Lung - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Carcinoma of Liver - - -	...	...	..	1	...	1
Pernicious Anæmia - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nephritis - - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1
Tuberculous Meningitis - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
„ Peritonitis - - -	...	...	...	...	1	1
Diarrhœa - - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Laryngeal Obstruction - - -	...	...	1	...	...	1
Premature Birth - - -	...	1	...	...	...	1
Totals - - -	38	14	51	38	79	220

NOTE.—This Table includes the cases which remained in Hospital at the end of 1905

## LABORATORY REPORT.

During the year 1906 the total number of examinations made in the Laboratory was 4146, being an increase of 744 on last year's numbers. Details are given below. Most of the work was in connection with Diphtheria, and for this all sterilised swabs and blood serum tubes were prepared in the Laboratory.

## DIPHTHERIA.

589 cases were admitted to the Diphtheria wards. 110 or 18·8 per cent. did not show the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. 23 of the cases which were bacteriologically positive had no clinical symptoms, while in 12 cases which were positive clinically, no bacilli were found after repeated examinations. 1948 examinations were made in Convalescents, and two consecutive negative results at least were got in almost every case before discharge.

## TYPHOID.

224 examinations of the blood were made in the 146 cases admitted to the Typhoid wards. Repeated examinations were made before certain cases were considered negative. The blood of a positive case, together with a healthy blood, is always examined with each new case. Two examinations were made on each specimen in dilutions 1·30 and 1·60.

## TUBERCLE.

115 specimens were examined, 78 being positive and 37 being negative.

TABLE XXXIX.

3278 *Examinations for Diphtheria on Cases in the Diphtheria Wards.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Direct examinations .	66	71	53	63	29	58	39	30	48	66	47	81	651
Cultures—on admission .	70	80	50	59	30	57	41	30	50	72	50	90	679
Number of cases . .	61	70	46	54	28	55	33	23	44	57	38	76	585
Positive . . .	49	68	40	42	20	36	28	18	25	53	30	66	475
Negative . . .	12	2	6	12	8	19	5	5	19	4	8	10	110
Cultures on Convalescents .	300	250	191	110	96	92	130	84	55	134	267	239	1948
Totals .	436	401	294	232	155	207	210	144	153	272	364	410	3278

TABLE XL.

529 *Examinations for Diphtheria on Scarlet-Diphtheria Cases, on Suspected, and on Convalescent Cases in the Scarlet and Measles Wards.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Total examinations . . .	36	52	83	68	43	47	72	38	14	15	21	40	529
Number of positive results	4	8	18	17	9	6	18	8	0	1	0	7	96

TABLE XLI.

224 *Examinations of the Blood for Typhoid Fever.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of examinations . . .	16	23	10	17	14	10	16	19	26	35	18	20	224
Positive . . . . .	5	16	6	7	6	5	12	14	17	23	13	12	136
Negative . . . . .	11	7	4	10	8	5	4	5	9	12	5	8	88

TABLE XLII.

115 *Examinations of Specimens for Tubercle.*

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Number of examinations . . .	...	...	...	7	12	22	21	10	16	10	7	10	115
Positive . . . . .	...	...	...	7	12	9	13	8	10	6	6	7	78
Negative . . . . .	...	...	...	0	0	13	8	2	6	4	1	3	37

The following Table shows the cost per occupied bed per annum together with the average number of beds occupied during 1906, and each of the nine preceding years.

Years.	Cost of Food (including Staff).	Cost of Maintenance.	Total Cost of Occupied Bed per annum.	Daily average Number of Occupied Beds.
1906	£22 11 10	£43 18 1	£66 9 11	291
1905	22 1 6	44 9 9	66 11 3	282
1904	19 1 5	35 11 10	54 13 3	321
1903	17 10 2	27 9 0	44 19 2	305
1902	23 4 3	42 12 0	65 16 3	211
1901	24 4 2	42 6 7	66 10 9	220
1900	23 3 0	38 7 2	61 10 2	223
1899	26 14 11	47 16 9	74 11 8	197
1898	17 8 1	31 10 10	48 18 11	295
1897	17 8 3	26 2 1	43 10 4	314

27,505 gallons of Milk were used in the Hospital, or an average of 75 gallons per day, equal to 2 pints per head per day of the daily average number of patients.

The total cost of stimulants for the year amounted to £76, 11s. 5d., as against £66, 17s. 7d. in 1905, and was expended as follows:—

Diphtheria . . . . .	£36 7 5
Typhoid . . . . .	10 0 10
Measles . . . . .	12 2 11
Erysipelas . . . . .	4 6 5
Whooping Cough . . . . .	0 16 3
Scarlet Fever . . . . .	8 15 5
Phthisis . . . . .	3 4 9
Other Diseases . . . . .	0 17 5
	<hr/>
	£76 11 5

The cost of Anti-Diphtheritic Serum during the year amounted to £286, 19s. 5d.

The amount of Coal consumed for heating purposes during the year was as follows:—

464 tons Household Coal.
4086 „ Steam „

Total 4550 tons of fuel, or about 88 tons per week, costing £1978, 11s. 10d., as against 4174 tons, costing £2011, 4s. 10d., for the year 1905.



## CONVALESCENT HOME, CAMPIE HOUSE, MUSSELBURGH.

During the year 343 convalescent patients, or 10·3 per cent. of the total patients treated in the City Hospital, enjoyed the benefits of the Home.

This makes a total of 6797 persons who have had the advantage of residence in Campie House since its opening in May 1889.

TABLE XLIII.

*Return of Patients received at the Convalescent Home during the Year ending  
31st December 1906.*

Disease.	Remained 31st December 1905			Year 1906.			Remaining 31st December 1906.		
	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Adults	Children.	Total.
Typhus . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Typhoid, Relapsing, and Continued Fever . . .	2	...	2	48	47	...	2	1	3
Puerperal Fever . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria, Membranous Croup . . . . .	1	...	1	41	38	...	4	...	4
Smallpox . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever . . . .	2	3	5	213	212	...	...	6	6
Erysipelas . . . . .	1	...	1	4	5	...	...	...	...
Measles . . . . .	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Diseases . . . .	1	...	1	13	13	...	1	...	1
Total . . . . .	7	3	10	333	329	...	7	7	14

## REPORT ON WORKSHOPS.

**Cleanliness.**—There were 155 workshops found to be in need of limewashing, and it is satisfactory to report that the necessary cleansing was accomplished by the occupiers within a reasonable time after attention had been called to the matter.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**—Increased facilities have been provided in 7 instances, while 27 existing appliances have been improved or renewed. The failure to maintain these conveniences in a wholesome condition proves a fruitful source of complaint, and constant vigilance is required to secure greater attention being given to this matter.

**Ventilation.**—The means of ventilation in 10 workshops were found to be faulty, and have accordingly been altered, while in 5 instances where defective stoves were giving off offensive fumes, the cause of the trouble has been remedied.

**Drainage of Floors.**—The floors of laundry washhouses are in fairly good condition, and nearly all occupiers provide light wooden stands or platforms for the benefit of their employees. In 5 instances such floors were renewed in whole or part during the year.

**Overcrowding.**—Only 3 offences of this kind were discovered, and in no case were the conditions such as to warrant prosecution. The premises were revisited at intervals, and in every case it was found that precautions had been taken against any recurrence.

**Abstracts.**—The occupiers had in 24 cases omitted to affix on their premises the required Abstract of the Act, and particulars of such omission were duly forwarded to H.M. Inspector.

**Complaints.**—Information was received regarding sanitary defects or other irregularities in 15 workshops, and these were duly inquired into and the cause of complaint removed.

**Outworkers.**—According to the latest information received, there are 83 persons engaged by 36 different employers in the making, altering, or repairing of wearing apparel in their own homes. 105 visits were paid, and the sanitary conditions under which the work was being done were found to be quite satisfactory.

**New Premises.**—The intending occupiers of 12 proposed workshops applied to have these premises inspected, with the result that 4 were found quite suitable, 2 were capable of being altered to meet the requirements, while 6 were found to be unfit for occupation as workshops.



TABLE XLIV.

INSPECTION OF WORKSHOPS.

*Showing the Trades, the number of Workshops, and the number of Persons employed.*

[illegible]





Showing the visits paid to Workshops and the improvements effected.

	I. Calton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Square	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL
Number of Visits paid . . . . .	116	49	55	72	107	48	108	30	69	104	304	243	48	151	95	45	1644
Premises found dirty, and subsequently limewashed . . . . .	17	5	5	8	11	7	6	2	3	6	30	21	7	14	7	6	155
Premises where accumulations of refuse, etc., were found . . . . .	3	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	1	2	8	9	2	1	...	1	33
Sanitary Conveniences foul or neglected . . . . .	4	3	4	7	5	1	6	2	5	4	10	8	2	3	...	1	65
Choked Water-closets, Sinks, etc., cleared . . . . .	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	6
Additional Water-closets provided . . . . .	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	7
Water-closets improved or apparatus renewed . . . . .	1	...	...	1	2	2	4	...	2	1	4	3	1	2	4	...	27
Ventilation of Workshops improved . . . . .	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...	10
Lighting facilities increased . . . . .	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Ceilings and plaster of Workshops repaired . . . . .	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	7
Floors of Laundries drained or repaired . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	1	...	5
Gas and Oil Stoves causing smell . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	5
Premises vacated as unsuitable . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3
Workshops without Abstract reported to H.M. Inspector . . . . .	3	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	1	...	6	1	1	3	...	1	24

## REPORT ON BAKEHOUSES.

The number of retail bakehouses under the supervision of the Department,—*i.e.*, all except premises equipped with motive power—is now 180, a reduction of 7 during the past year, or 42 fewer than there were five years ago.

Two new businesses were established in premises which were unsuitable. The occupier in one instance went out of the trade, and the other transferred the bakery to other premises.

**Limewashing.**—There has been an increased laxity on the part of occupiers in the observance of that section of the Act requiring walls, etc., to be limewashed every six months, no fewer than 40 instances occurring where this period had been exceeded, or where a portion only of the premises had been treated, the latter expedient being very frequently resorted to as a means of evading the regulations.

**Sanitary Accommodation.**—The bakehouses as a whole are well provided in this respect, and the conveniences have been kept in good order during the year.

**Cleanliness.**—While there is still very great room for improvement in this respect, it is noticeable that in quite a number of instances in which complaints have been made the results have been very satisfactory. The chief cause of this uncleanness consists in a failure to appreciate the fact that the material being handled is intended for human food, and this circumstance, unfortunately, does not seem to be sufficiently insisted on by those responsible for granting awards for proficiency in baking.

**Underground Bakehouses.**—An additional bakehouse has been certified by the Local Authority during the year, and three certificates were granted by the Sheriff on appeals lodged in respect of those premises referred to in a previous report, and which had been refused certificates by the Local Authority on the ground that the applications were incompetent.

Showing the distribution of workshop businesses throughout the City, the various parishes, and their results.

	I. Cotton	II. Canongate	III. Newington	IV. Morningside	V. Merchiston	VI. Gorgie	VII. Haymarket	VIII. St Bernard's	IX. Broughton	X. St Stephen's	XI. St Andrew's	XII. St Giles	XIII. Dalry	XIV. George Sq.	XV. St Leonard's	XVI. Portobello	TOTAL.
On Register at beginning of year	8	8	5	11	10	8	8	...	4	12	12	12	6	11	11	8	124 } 187 63 }
Added during the year	1	9	5	...	3	3	2	4	3	1	5	7	3	6	10	1	5 } 9 4 }
Closed during the year	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	5 }
Removed from Register, on becoming a Factory	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	...	8 } 15 7 }
On Register at end of year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 }
Number of Visits paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 }
Limewashing overdue or not satisfactory	7	6	5	11	9	3	3	1	4	12	11	13	7	9	11	8	120 } 180 60 }
Floors dirty, or refuse allowed to accumulate	2	2	1	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	5	6	1	1	3	2	34
Failing to keep Tables, etc., clean	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	6
Water-closets in dirty condition	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	9
Water-closets improved or renewed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	4
Sinks in dirty condition	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sinks improved or renewed	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Defective Floors, Walls, and Ceilings repaired	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	...	7
Lighting and Ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
Defective drainage repaired	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Defective Oven Flues remedied	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rats and Insects in Bakehouses dealt with	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Storing Food Stuffs in proximity of W.C.	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

## VETERINARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT UPON THE INSPECTION OF DAIRY COWS.

The Cows in the byres in Edinburgh are of good quality, most of them being of the Shorthorn variety. Some dairymen prefer Ayrshires, and a few have Irish Cows.

The number of byre premises in the City is 105, and the number of Cows contained therein 2944, being practically the same number as last year.

2211 visits were made to byres inside the City, and cleanliness in the Cows and their surroundings was always insisted on, especially their freedom from all parasitic skin diseases. Each Cow is examined individually as to her general health, and in all cases in which there was any abnormality of the udder a sample of the milk was taken, centrifugalised, and examined microscopically for the presence of tubercle bacilli or other organisms. Whenever a Cow develops a cough search is made in the vicinity for expectorate, and when found this is carefully taken up and examined for tubercle bacilli.

In 20 cases tubercle bacilli were found in the expectorate, and in 5 cases in the milk. In all these 5 cases the disease was detected in its early stages.

Several visits were paid to byres beyond the City boundary, and in one of these a Cow was detected in an advanced stage of Tuberculosis. The removal of this Cow was immediately ordered, and she was sent to the knaekery.

Two special visits were made under Section 60 of the Public Health Act on account of outbreaks of Diphtheria in the City, but in neither instance could the disease be traced to the milk supply.

There was one outbreak of Anthrax, in which one Cow died of the disease. The premises were carefully watched for some time, but the disease did not spread. Thorough disinfection was carried out.

One tuberculous Cow was ordered to be removed from a dairy farm, and was taken away on the following day, but no information could be obtained as to where she had been sent. Several months afterwards this Cow was discovered grazing in an enclosed field and suckling two Calves. She had fits of coughing every ten minutes or so, and during her coughing fits small specks of purulent matter containing tubercle bacilli were forcibly ejected from her mouth. This animal was literally sowing the grass field with tubercle bacilli. The Medical Officer now persuaded the owner to send her to the Slaughterhouse. When slaughtered the animal was found to be in an advanced stage of the disease.

Shortly afterwards a young heifer that had grazed in the field with this Cow was attacked with Tuberculosis in a very acute form and had to be slaughtered.

If the Local Authority had power to seize and slaughter such animals, especially those with Tuberculosis of the udder, giving the owner part compensation, it would materially assist in preventing the spread of this disease to other animals and to man.



**Contagious Mastitis.**—This disease occurred in a dairy beyond the City boundary, and although the premises were thoroughly disinfected and the Cows replaced several times the disease still persisted. The milk of the affected animals was quite unfit for food. The premises are now vacant.

The following tables show the number of microscopic examinations made, with the results obtained, the number of Cows ordered away under Section 29 of the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891, and their destination as far as information was obtainable.

*Microscopical Examinations.*

Expectorate	.	.	.	.	63 specimens.
Milk	.	.	.	.	45 „
Uterine Discharge	.	.	.	.	3 „
Blood for Anthrax	.	.	.	.	1 „
Total					112 specimens.

Of the Tuberculous Cows ordered to be removed from byres—

Tubercle bacilli were found in the expectorate in	.	.	20 cases.
„ „ in the milk in	.	.	5 „
„ „ in uterine discharge in	.	.	1 „
Clinically Tuberculous, but in which no expectorate could be obtained	.	.	5 „
Total			31 cases.

*Cows ordered to be removed from byres under the Edinburgh Municipal and Police (Amendment) Act, 1891.*

Tuberculosis	.	.	.	.	27 Cows.
Suppurating Udder	.	.	.	.	4 „
Septicæmia	.	.	.	.	4 „
Pneumonia	.	.	.	.	2 „
Rheumatism	.	.	.	.	3 „
Phtheiriasis	.	.	.	.	1 „
Total					41 Cows.

*Destination of Cows which were ordered to be removed, as far as information was obtainable.*

Edinburgh Slaughter-house	.	.	.	.	10 Cows.
Leith	„	.	.	.	12 „
England	.	.	.	.	7 „
Knackery	.	.	.	.	4 „
Bathgate	.	.	.	.	2 „
Lanark	.	.	.	.	1 „
Polmont	.	.	.	.	1 „
Unknown	.	.	.	.	4 „
Total					41 Cows

JOHN RIDDOCH, M.R.C.V.S.,  
*Veterinary Inspector.*

